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28 November 1983

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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ANGOLA

AMBASSADOR TO PARIS COMMENTS ON FOREIGN RELATIONS ISSUES

Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 13 Oct 83 pp 24-25

[Text of interview with Luis de Almeida, Angolan ambassador to France, by TEMPO special correspondent Horacio Piriquito, in London on 6 October 1983]

[Text] London (TEMPO)--"Peace in Angola will by no means come about through UNITA; peace in my country will come about with the solution of the Namibian problem," Luis de Almeida, Angolan ambassador in Paris, told our newspaper in an exclusive interview for Portugal, [?following] a press conference last Thursday in Lisbon.

Luis de Almeida is a prominent name in relations between Western Europe and the African continent. Angola's ambassador to Paris, he is the Angolan Government's "strategist" for the political initiatives of our former colony on the Old Continent. "The umbilical cord between Portugal and Angola was severed when we became independent," he declared with conviction, and then unexpectedly asked: "Who is ahead in the national championship soccer games in Portugal?" It is a fellowship hundreds of years old, which no one can manage to forget.

TEMPO: Mr Ambassador, what do you think of the possibility of creating an association to reestablish relations between Portugal and the Portuguese-speaking countries?

Almeida: It is up to the Portuguese to define what they feel is needed to reactivate relations between our countries. We all have a common past; this should never be forgotten or minimized, so anything that will permit an improvement in our relations will be received by us with the greatest good will and interest.

TEMPO: You are unconditionally in favor of this association?

Almeida: I think that at this time it is for my fellow ambassador in Lisbon to respond, because nothing has been defined yet. I know that in France, for example, a movement is being designed to develop relations between that country and the French-speaking countries on the African continent. Anything that would serve to further relations between our two peoples would be well received by us.

TEMPO: President Samora Machel has just visited Portugal. Previously Portugal welcomed the president of Cape Verde and is soon expecting a visit from Cdr Nino Vieira, of Guinea-Bissau. When will President Jose Eduardo dos Santos pay a visit?

Almeida: I cannot make any statement on this; only my colleague in Lisbon could say something about it. I am ambassador in Paris and these are matters that do not directly concern me. However, I know that Preident dos Santos has already been invited to visit Portugal and I think the invitation has been accepted.

TEMPO: When would the visit take place, then?

Almeida: It is up to the competent organs to arrange the visit.

TEMPO: In your understanding, what is your president's position on possible sensitive relations within the MPLA apparatus itself?

Almeida: In answering this question, I could also ask you what position Dr Mario Soares takes regarding any frictions in the Portuguese Government.

TEMPO: I beg your pardon, Mr Ambassador, but I am the interviewer here. I repeat, what is your opinion and that of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos regarding possible tension in the MPLA?

Almeida: We Angolans have a clearly defined policy which the government implements. There are no deviations. Reports often appear in TEMPO announcing political disagreements in Angola, disagreements in the Angolan Government apparatus and in the party, but I tell you that this is simply an invention of the press.

TEMPO: Most observers are forced to recognize that peace in Angola will come about through UNITA. Why has the MPLA steadfastly refused to hold any discussion with Jonas Savimbi?

Almeida: Peace in Angola will not come about through UNITA. Peace in Angola will come about through a solution to the Namibian problem. UNITA is simply the spearhead of South Africa. On the day Namibia becomes independent, whether TEMPO believes it or not, UNITA will cease to exist as a terrorist movement. I hope that TEMPO will print this in its entirety.

MEMPO: Mr Ambassador, at this time how do you view the changes taking place in the West toward the African continent, particualrly southern Africa?

Almeida: There are ties de facto between Europe and Africa because of the colonization that went on for years and years, and these ties are not easily broken.

TEMPO: Don't the European countries have a certain self-interest in what Africa could offer them?

Almeida: This is true, but these relations must not be of a self-serving or egoistical nature. When one speaks of Africa, one must not think only in terms of raw materials; Africa is not a European continent, as certain sectors would give to understand. With independence, we cut the umbilical cord that linked Africa to Europe.

TEMPO: In a period of world-wide economic recession, it seems to me that this word "interest" is absolutely relevant. How would you comment?

Almeida: There are, in fact, countries which want to preserve this umbilical cord, to obtain raw materials cheaply.

TEMPO: And how can the African countries resist this situation?

Almeida: By organizing among themselves and asserting their independence.

TEMPO: African specialists estimate that over 10 million Angolans are living outside the country and that about 70 percent of them are skilled cadres. How do you view this situation?

Almeida: How is that? Are you saying that there are 700,000 cadres abroad?

TEMPO: According to statistics I have seen, this is the case.

Almeida: It is not true that there are 700,000 cadres outside the country.

TEMPO: How many, then?

Almeida: The problem has never concerned me. There are in fact Angolans who leave the country, but we cannot do anything about them.

TEMPO: On the other hand, thousands of cooperants, who are paid their weight in gold, continue to flood the Angolan labor market.

Almeida: With regard to the Portuguese cooperants, this is certainly good for Portugal because it represents a source of foreign exchange.

TEMPO: But it is bad for Angola and this is the issue....

Almeida: We are making efforts so that the Angolan cadres who left the country can gradually return.

TEMPO: The heart of the matter is the educational policy.

Almeida: If, in fact, we have made great progress anywhere, it has been precisely in the field of education. At the time of independence, there were about 400,000 children in our schools and now we have 2.5 million, all receiving a free education. We are going to eliminate illiteracy in our country in the next decade.

TEMPO: And higher education?

Almeida: As you know, we have a team in the Ministry of Education which recently was in Portugal to discuss teaching contracts and cooperation in various branches of advanced science.

TEMPO: A basic question: At this time, what economic projects are under study or in progress and what countries are financing them?

Almeida: There are many. We have concentrated our attention on investments in the areas of petroleum, agriculture and mining. You know that we have considerable cooperation with France. For example, Renault assembles trucks and Renault-4's in Angola. There is also a major development in the railroad sector, in transportation in general, and in fishing.

TEMPO: And who is financing the major undertakings?

Almeida: The banks have a certain amount of confidence in us, and we obtain credit easily.

TEMPO: And what countries have supported you?

Almeida: Portugal, France, the United States, England and several international banking consortia. I must say that the sums granted to Angola amount to billions of dollars. We even have an irrigation project in the Bengo Region in which not only Portuguese but also French and U.S. investors have an interest. I read in a publication that the driving force of this undertaking is the Portuguese businessman Bernardo Guedes da Silva.

TEMPO: Speaking of Bernardo da Silva, what did you think of the press conference he held in Lisbon on 20 September?

Almeida: I did not hear much about this conference. I did hear the Portuguese radio, commercial radio, one night when I could not get to sleep, when they said that Guedes da Silva advocated a change in Portuguese policy in foreign relations matters; that is, instead of turning to Europe, it should be directed more

toward the Portuguese-speaking countries, because, from what he saw, Portugal did not have much to offer Europe but had a great deal to offer to Africa and could receive a great deal from Africa in return.

TEMPO: Mr Ambassador, what do you think of this "individualistic" way of making policy?

Almeida: I am a diplomat and I do not have the right to judge the positions of other individuals.

TEMPO: Even if these positions have to do with your country?

Almeida: Sr Bernardo Guedes da Silva is an adult and he knows what he wants. His political behavior is his own business. He is one of the friends of the Portuguese-speaking countries; he has fought for closer relations between Portugal and these countries. This in itself is positive.

TEMPO: Do you have any comment to make on the presence of 600,000 Zairians in Luanda, knowing that they are creating some disruption for public administration?

Almeida: Are there 600,000 Zairians in Luanda? There are, in fact, Zairians in Luanda, but I don't know that there are that many. Besides, the problem should not be put in these terms.

TEMPO: The fact is that the Zairians have been creating problems. What steps could the Angolan Government take?

Almeida: The problem will be solved in the best way, but I cannot tell you anything more.

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ANGOLA

UNITA'S INCREASING SUCCESS, SOVIET ACTIVITIES IN REGION VIEWED

Lisbon O DIABO in Portuguese 28 Oct 83 p 23

[Commentary by Peter Nallas]

[Text] The economic, military and political situation in the territories which the 25 April revolution turned over to minority Marxist parties is worsening considerably, as a result of the success of movements combating the regimes in Luanda and Maputo and the evident inability of those regimes to solve the severe and mounting problems.

Impartial observers who have watched the development of events in Angola and Mozambique are well aware of the inaccuracy of the optimistic accounts circulated in Lisbon by some news media, obviously "recruited" by the African Marxist propaganda Machine.

With regard to Angola, UNITA and the FNL are tightening their pincers around Luanda, where tension is mounting because the population itself has already perceived that the "nomenklatura" in power has been systematically downplaying the severity of the situation. The influx of the MPLA secret police in Lisbon--where they are easily recognized by those who knew them as collaborators of the DISA [Security and Intelligence Directorate], which was abolished and replaced with another repressive secret police--reflects a stricter surveillance over Angolans who come here, most of them in the expectation of a 'miracle': that of not having to return to Angola, thus escaping the inevitable retaliation which the guerrilla movements are prepared to inflict on a political party, a Marxist party, which robbed their land, segregated them and savagely fought against them.

In international circles, there is amazement at the way this terrible secret police travels peacefully between Luanda and Lisbon, conducting its activity at will in a country like Portugal, which prides itself on having won its freedom and on having repudiated techniques of control and repression of citizens. In inns and hotels, at the Lisbon airport, in places where "returnees" or visiting Angolans gather, these police watch, intimidate and report every movement, not only of Angolan citizens but also of the Portuguese with whom they have contacts. The dramatic results of this "vigilance" are already known; by "remote control," several arrests have been made in Lisbon, with no justification whatever.

Foreseeable Exodus

It is known that the advance of the UNITA guerrillas is proceeding apace. Reports from other points in Angola, such as the city of Nove Lisboa, tell of the pressures which the MPLA is suffering there. People do not travel by land because of the ambushes and attacks, and even air connections are very difficult to make.

Planes have adopted special procedures, landing and taking off at very sharp angles (almost vertically), to take advantage of the limited protection of the restricted areas. Outside these areas they run the risk of encountering anti-aircraft artillery and of being shot down, as has already happened to planes and helicopters.

All this leads observers to see a possibility--of great concern to the Portuguese--of a mass exodus by the Angolans to the only "rearguard" left to them: the former mainland capital which they had repudiated, opting--voluntarily or not--to serve the MPLA. And how will the Portuguese--who are already battling an increasingly acute crisis, a housing shortage and a skyrocketing cost of living--react to an unexpected invasion whose tragic consequences even the most humanitarian arguments cannot mitigate?

The so-called "returnees" say, and with good reason, that "many of these people have persecuted and robbed us, looted our homes, killed members of our families. How can we allow them in our country?"

It is also known that the United States is watching the situation very attentively. It may already have reached the conclusion, based on well-founded analyses of the Angolan crisis, that the Portuguese are irreplaceable there and are needed to repair the severe damage caused by a thoughtless and criminal decolonization. The limited number of "cooperants" will never be able to fill the gaps created when the territory was handed over to the MPLA. It is already evident that the United States believes the UNITA will win, and is hastening to examine the possibility that the nationalist movement will carry out the project which has always been its avowed intent: a mass return of the Portuguese whom the "decolonization" drove away.

How will the Russians react to this change in a "game" which has such an effect on its strategy? It is said in certain Western military circles, usually well-informed, that since the Namibian issue is of vital importance to Soviet expansionism (the Russians continue to see the Republic of South Africa as the last and powerful bastion against their aggressive designs), the Soviets would be willing to withdraw the Cubans from Angola in exchange for a Namibian solution to their advantage. Thus, a high-ranking Portuguese officer would be placed in that territory as UN high commissioner, an officer who would not be hostile to the Soviets (we are even hearing the name of a controversial military authority in the Portuguese Armed Forces), while the USSR, employing its usual strategy of "one step back, two steps forward," would "withdraw" to Sao Tome e Principe, where, according to reports, a contingent of 3,000 Cuban soldiers has already landed to reinforce another contingent of 1,500, plus 88 FAPLA (Angolan Armed Forces) soldiers--an extremely large contingent when one considers that the military forces of the archipelago total only some 400 men.

The same circles report that Russia may be preparing to establish a submarine base in Sao Tome which would assure continued control of the Atlantic, a strategic and vital route in the defense of the West.

The violent explosion which rocked the Continental Hotel in Luanda a few days ago was ingenuously explained by the authorities as the result of a simple short circuit, but anyone who saw the shattered windows of the building and witnessed the ensuing fire, which was extinguished with great difficulty, does not believe

the story, and expects that a string of explosions will now be heard, heralding the end of an oppressive regime which, in an evil hour, received the "green light" from the same Portuguese officers who simultaneously turned on the "red light" in the rearguard of their own country. But few people understood that it was an early warning of the crisis which we all know is knocking on our door.

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ANGOLA

LAX SHIPPING PROCEDURES SEEN DAMAGING THE ECONOMY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Oct 83 p 3

[Article by Bario Afonso (ANGOP): "Leasing of Old Ships Seen Damaging to Economy"]

[Text] The dishonesty of certain ship owners and the negligence of some Angolan import firms are behind the severe damage to the nation's economy from the maritime transportation of imported merchandise, declare experts connected with the Angolan merchant navy.

In fact, ENSA (Angolan National Insurance Company) recorded losses amounting to about 432 million kwanzas (over \$14 million) from 1978 to 1983 in maritime shipping alone, according to Aleixo Augusto, general director of the ENSA.

This financial tragedy was primarily the result of chartering old ships which sail under flags of convenience--with allegedly low freight rates, spillage, theft, breakage and poor cargo handling, as well as poor accounting systems at the nation's ports, which made it impossible to recover about 152 million kwanzas from the shipping companies for losses of imported merchandise.

The leasing of old ships involves another vexing problem. As a young company, in only 5 years ENSA has already registered 10 cases of major damage to ships carrying cargo insured by ENSA, at a cost of 535 million kwanzas (or about \$17 million), which has caused some annoyance among its reinsuring companies. ENSA has been penalized with a reduction in its annual commission.

Dishonest ship owners have declared damages of this type of voyages with astonishing frequency, in order to rid themselves of ships that are decrepit or a commercial failure. The goods reach their destination behind schedule, spoiled or incomplete; there is also abusive consumption of foodstuffs by the crew of the transporting ship.

Thus, understandably, the shock is often felt in the nation's industry, which is obliged to slow down production because of the delayed arrival of essential raw materials, and some factories are even forced to shut down.

It is also undeniable that the country suffers huge losses when merchandise is left to deteriorate for indeterminate periods at the nation's ports, while domestic importers are constantly filing claims with ENSA.

However, to speak about maritime shipping means "a priori" to wander through a maze of modern piracy, which involves everything from purchase and sales contracts and ship charters to the self-interest of certain ship owners who seek to make a fabulous profit in a single operation, generally to the detriment of the so-called Third World countries, the victims of every kind of injustice and swindle.

For the People's Republic of Angola, this process constitutes a "monster with seven heads," none of which has yet been destroyed: the leasing of old ships sailing under flags of convenience, with allegedly low freight charges, the dubious honesty of the ship owners, the lack of control and accounting mechanisms and, naturally, the negligence of domestic importers.

Analyzing the movement of the cargoes, it can be concluded that ENSA is more than justified in complaining about this negligence by some of its Angolan clients, specifically the import firms.

Of the 511 ships chartered from June 1978 to date to transport goods ordered by Angolan importers (notably IMPORTANG [Angolan State Import Company]), only 144 were less than 10 years old.

Some 82 were 10 to 15 years old; 86 were from 15 to 20 years old; 110 were from 20 to 25 years old; 73 were from 25 to 30 years old; and 16 were over 30 years old.

This has meant a dizzying rise of 116 percent in the rate of damage this year, as against 8.8 percent in 1978, despite the fact that in 1982 the Angolan Government reduced imports.

Other statistics indicate that 202 of the chartered ships were registered in countries of convenience, specifically Greece, Liberia, Panama and Cyprus. Some of them belonged to ship owners of doubtful reputation, constant violators of international conventions on maritime transport, indifferent to the problems of underdeveloped countries in the transportation area.

By a curious coincidence, one cannot help but notice that the ships which have declared major damages were registered precisely to these ship owners, which in itself indicates a shady relationship.

For example, ENSA suspects that the fire which broke out this year aboard the "Blue Sea I," flying a Panamanian flag, which was transporting \$450,000 worth of special flour for baking, was a fraud perpetrated by the ship's owner because he was going bankrupt, to the point of being \$225,000 in arrears in wages to the crew. It is also suspicious, because at the time of the fire the ship was not navigable, since it had been heading to Las Palmas for repairs, with merchandise aboard destined for Angolan ports.

The ENSA general director has recommended some measures that could immediately curb the loss rate, such as:

"Ships leased for a determined period (time charter) may not be registered in countries of convenience.

"Prior and careful examination should be made of the ships, their owners and operators, if they are registered in countries of convenience.

"Duly classified and registered ships should be chartered.

"There should be no further contracts with ship owners and operators who have previously been involved in cases of gross damage to cargo insured by ENSA.

"Angolan importers should demand that their suppliers lease ships under 15 years of age, always bearing in mind the type of goods to be shipped, and establish the contracts and freight costs accordingly.

"The insured should know in advance the name of the ship and the ship owner, so that a prior investigation may be conducted."

ANGOLA

EFFECTS OF DROUGHT IN MOAMBA DISTRICT

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] The entire 1982/1983 agricultural campaign in Moamba District is lost. The rivers that once supplied water to irrigate the fields and for public consumption have dried up. The herd continues to die off, and what little vegetation resisted the heat is now exhausted. This is the drama of the drought which is devastating our country and which imperils the lives of hundreds of people in Moamba District. In an effort to prevent the loss of human life, corn is currently being distributed to the neediest families.

The alert regarding the situation in the zone was sounded last Sunday by Alexandre Maneu Tovela, Moamba district director for support and control, who gave a status report on the drought to representatives of the FAO and the World Food Program and to the Department for Prevention and Control of Natural Disasters.

In his report, Tovela said that the dramatic effects of the drought in the district could only be reversed by rain, and that until the rains came it would be necessary to continue food assistance to these people.

In fact, since last April, the state, cooperative and family farms have not produced a single ear of corn, or any green vegetables or enough potatoes.

Help From Others

As soon as it found out about the poverty, hunger and malnutrition, the World Food Program, through the Department for Prevention and Control of Natural Disasters, channeled about 3,800 tons of corn to that district to help the families most affected by the drought.

Since then, Moamba District has been distributing 9 kgs of corn per month per person. This distribution, which began last April, could be continued in the coming months if the people's crops continue to be ruined by the drought.

Tovela said that the emergency aid granted to Moamba District by the World Food Program through the Department for Prevention and Control of Natural Disasters will alleviate the hunger which is spreading throughout the district.

Visitors Evaluate Drought Situation

To evaluate the dramatic situation provoked by the drought in Moamba District, the representatives of the World Food Program and the FAO, along with personnel from the Department for Prevention and Control of Natural Disasters, went last

Sunday to Moamba District, where corn is being distributed to the drought victims.

On that occasion, they also visited the Incomati River bed, where they could observe the critical state of the river.

In view of the situation, the FAO representative announced that a program is under study to provide about 600 tons of seed corn in aid to Moamba and Magude districts.

6362

CSO: 3442/32

CABINET DECIDES TO CIRCULATE NEW PASSPORT

New Passport Approved

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 14 Oct 83 p 1

[Excerpt] A new passport will be put into circulation. This decision was taken by the cabinet in order to limit certain fraudulent practices.

"The ordinary cabinet met today, 13 October 1983, under the chairmanship of Comrade Hissein Habre, president of the republic, chief of state, prime minister. On the one hand, the cabinet examined a proposal to put the new Chadian passport into circulation and, on the other, followed the report of the chief of state's trip to France. In his presentation note on the first item, the minister of the interior and security stressed the practices harmful to Chad's image caused by the disorganized issue of passports. Thus, the minister recalled, Chadian passports were, in practice, the object of scandalous traffic. Taking the floor, the president of the republic for his part stressed the features of the passport, which is a document of sovereignty that should be issued by the authorities in a discretionary manner. The current mentality considering the passport a proof of identity was strongly condemned. After having materially examined the new passports, the cabinet decided:

--first, to set 1 January 1984 as the deadline for the renewal of passports now in circulation, and new passports will be issued starting 15 October 1983;

--secondly, until further notice, Ndjamena was accepted as the only center for the issue of passports, Chadians living abroad thus having to send their request for a new passport to the sole center in Ndjamena through our diplomatic representation. Thirdly, as part of the general rate revision of the various taxes collected on behalf of the state, the rates for issuing as well as extending passports have been increased."

Increased Fees Imposed

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 24 Oct 83 p 4

[Excerpt] Circulation of the new passport, envisaged for 15 October, took place only on 19 October. This time lag is very likely due to the discussions concerning the fees for this passport. As we were informed by the cabinet,

these have been greatly increased. Therefore, a passport costs 20,000 CFA francs today, and its extension will come to 13,000 CFA francs. With these high rates, national education grant holders might be able to obtain their passports free of charge. As explained to us by Commissioner Moussa Sultan, restrictive measures will be applied to the issue of the new passport, in order to thwart the fraudulent traffic that has been going on in Chadian passports. He cites an eloquent example. The former passport, which cost 8,000 CFA francs, is being sold in Jidda, Saudi Arabia for 30,000 CFA francs. Thus, Yemenites, Libyans and other Africans are in possession of our passports. Hence forth, these passports will be issued by the minister of the interior, thus removing any irregularity at the level of our foreign representation.

These new measures will also put an end to certain immigration service deficiencies. Many of those who have asked for passports have paid the stipulated costs without being satisfied or reimbursed. To limit these abuses, any application for issue or extension of a passport is now to be filed with the immigration service at no cost. The petitioners will only provide their birth certificates and four photos. The files will be sent to the various security archives for the statutory verification, and only those applicants whose files have been approved will be subjected to the payment of the required costs. A one-week time limit will be set as the filing deadline, except in certain cases recommended by the national security director. Everything is clearly set up to improve the immigration-emigration service (ATP).

9434

CSO: 3419/102

CZECHOSLOVAK TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED

Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACI in French 7 Oct 83 p 2

[Text] The Peoples Republic of Congo and the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia signed a commercial agreement yesterday morning at the Ministry of Cooperation in order to expand and intensify trade between the two countries.

The agreement provides for the Peoples Republic of Congo to export nonferrous metallic ores and concentrates--including lead, zinc, tin and copper--to the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia. It will also export lumber, veneer wood and firewood.

Other Congolese exports to Czechoslovakia will include rawhides, rubber, tobaccos, groundnuts, palmettos, palm oil, oilcake, cocoa, bananas, folkloric crafts, limestone, bottles and printed fabric.

The Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia will export to the Peoples Republic of Congo various drive-chains for automobiles, motorcycles, bicycles, tractors and agricultural and industrial machines, battery boxes, hardware, household electric appliances, dishware, sanitary facilities, machine tools, road rollers and electrical installation equipment, etc...

The accord stipulates that each of the two countries may participate in the fairs and other expositions organized in the other country and will provide all facilities needed for the setting up of these fairs and expositions.

The ships of each of the contracting parties will receive, on each other's territory, favorable treatment in accordance with applicable legislative provisions for foreign vessels with respect to navigation, use of port facilities, ship provisioning, and treatment of crew, including the captain.

The present accord will be in force for a period of 5 years and [thereafter] will be considered automatically renewed from year to year, unless and until it is denounced in writing by one of the contracting parties at least 3 months prior to the expiration of the current period of validity. Denunciation of the agreement will not affect the validity or execution of contracts already concluded, nor the completion of projects underway in the context of the present accord.

This accord nullifies and replaces the trade agreement signed by the Peoples Republic of Congo and the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia at Brazzaville on 28 July 1964.

CONGO

GANGA-ZANDZOU SAYS ACP COOPERATION INSUFFICIENT

Brazzaville MWETI in French 11 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] Comrade Jean Ganga-Zandzou, member of the Political Bureau of the PCT [Congolese Labor Party], president of the Peoples National Assembly, returned to Brazzaville Saturday after an official visit to Mongolia. Before arriving in Ulan Bator, the president of the Assembly took part in the deliberations of the ACP-EEC [African-Caribbean-Pacific/European Economic Community] consultative assembly held in West Berlin from 21-23 September 1983, at the conclusion of which he was elected to a renewable 1-year term as head of the African-Caribbean-Pacific countries group.

In a report Sunday to the national press corps, Comrade Ganga-Zandzou announced that a cooperation agreement was signed in Mongolia between the PCT and the Mongolian Revolutionary Peoples Party.

"My visit to Mongolia was very fruitful," he said, speaking about his trip to Mongolia, which he described as "a country which is being built in the spirit of true socialism, with the help of friendly countries, especially the USSR."

Before arriving in the Mongolian capital, the Congolese parliamentary delegation stopped in Moscow, where it paid a courtesy call on the presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

Before that, it had taken part in the work of the ACP-EEC consultative assembly in West Berlin (FRG).

Still Insufficient

The work of the assembly was focused on problems found throughout the world and in particular in the ACP countries. Among these are hunger, socioeconomic development, emigres, etc...

In reality, despite the agreements the assembly has produced, economic conditions in the ACP countries have deteriorated more than those in the rest of the Third World. The outgoing president of the ACP group, a Ugandan, acknowledged this when he said that "since the 1970's, the gross national product (GNP) of the ACP countries has grown more slowly than the other developing countries, and their debts have tripled between 1975 and 1981."

Comrade Jean Ganga-Zandzou confided that "up to now the degree of cooperation between the ACP and EEC countries, though commendable, is not fully satisfactory to the ACP group. There are still many insufficiencies. We would prefer to see the aid provided by the EEC group harmonize with the needs of the ACP group.

"These insufficiencies were pointed out at the sessions in Berlin, and the ball is now in the EEC's court. The results of the Luxembourg meeting will tell us more."

We note that the next meeting of the ACP group will be held in Brazzaville in February 1984. With that in mind, Comrade Jean Ganga-Zandzou, president of the ACP group, intends to "do everything possible to insure that the deliberations result in ringing accomplishments."

9516
CSO: 3419/96

CONGO

FALLING OIL REVENUE PROMPTS ECONOMIC CRISIS

AB151530 Paris AFP in English 1253 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Article by Jean-Eudes Barbier]

[Text] Brazzaville, Nov 15 (AFP)--The Congolese Government is facing economic crisis as a result of falling oil revenue and increasing debt to pay for an ambitious five-year development plan.

The years income, from Congos annual oil output of 5.2 million barrels, initially estimated to reach 510 million dollars this year, will only attain 400 million, thanks to a drop in the oil price from 33 dollars a barrel to 29 dollars. And experts admit that the state cannot handle the number of projects scheduled for the 1982 five-year plan. Originally budgeted at 2.75 billion dollars, it is now not expected to exceed 1.625 billion. However 80 percent of the contracts for schemes in the plan will have been signed by the end of this year and four-fifths of these initial payments have already been made to the firms concerned.

This situation could result in a treasury deficit of tens of millions of dollars, and the government is expected to have to make severe cuts quite rapidly, notably in the expensive public works sector. Already several projects have been slowed down and a number of firms now have empty order books as the government hesitates to commit itself to further spending in the months to come.

Furthermore, the proportion of export revenue required to service a foreign debt estimated at 87.5 million dollars is now approaching the crucial limit of 30 percent, and Congolese officials will have to manage their finances very carefully to control their development and limit dependence on outside sources.

The regime of Denis Sassou-Nguesso, which is officially Marxist-Leninist, has recently started to tackle the thorny problem of nationalised industries running at huge losses, and has accepted the principle of turning them into joint companies with the state holding 51 percent. The government could also put the brake on a number of major and very expensive projects whose return is not guaranteed in the medium term. A reliable source said the 343.75 million dollars earmarked in the five-year plan for improving the

road network--mainly in the north where only 20 percent of the population lives--will be cut to 225 million.

Meanwhile efforts are continuing to find more oil, which accounts for 90 percent of Congos export revenue and funds 70 percent of the domestic budget. Experts with the Elf-Congo company are trying to increase the return on the main field, which has a potential output of 800 million tons, from around four percent to 15 percent in a 62.5 million dollar operation. The result of the experiment, using injected steam, will be known in a few months. If it fails Congo will be brought face to face with the prospect of the oil running out in ten years, bringing a collapse of its gross national product (GNP).

At the moment no preparations have been made for this time. Congo is not self-sufficient in food (agriculture represents only 12 percent of the GNP) and its exports of wood are derisory. However 60 percent of the country is covered with forest and the potential is great. Aware of these deficiencies, the regime has started a program of restructuring the agricultural sector, and intends to regroup some 4,000 villages into several hundred larger communities.

CSO: 3400/263

FIRE CAUSES SERIOUS SOCIOECONOMIC SETBACKS

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French No 716, 1 Oct 83 pp 1, 2

[Editorial: "Workers Urged To Be More Vigilant, Aware"]

[Text] The state's productive sector has just deplored a great tragedy. We are speaking of the major fire that took place at the Loutete State Cement-works (CIDOLOU). The consequences, both economic and social, are disastrous: prolonged paralysis of any production activity, technical unemployment for the workers and all the laborers. The national economy will lose valuable income, and numerous families will be deeply affected.

This disaster will seriously set back the tasks and objectives toward which CIDOLOU was working. It is a truly deplorable fact, considering the unanimous commitment of Congolese workers to win the gamble of the Five-Year Plan for 1982-1986.

The socioeconomic implications of the damage sustained by CIDOLOU are a reminder to workers in general that enterprises, factories, barracks, schools, agricultural fields, etc. are hallowed ground. That is where we work, that is where we earn our daily bread and the bread for our families. That is also where we make our own contribution to the building of the nation. We must protect these sites and conduct ourselves in a highly ethical manner on their precincts. This points up the timeliness and wisdom of the incessant appeals by the Party, its leadership, and especially its head, Comrade Denis Sassou-Nugesso, for vigilance to avoid setbacks of all kinds.

In reality, it was with good reason that "people's vigilance" was made the watchword for 1983. In his New Year's message to the nation, the president of the Central Committee of the PCT [Congolese Labor Party] urged the people "to make a firm commitment to consolidate the revolution by determined and systematic work, iron discipline and finally by constant vigilance..."

The president of the Central Committee made the same appeal at Oueso in July 1982 and then again at Brazzaville at the 1 May meeting at Heros Square.

Who, then, could have forgotten these appeals? And who could have lost sight of the fact that the 20th anniversary of the Revolution was just recently celebrated under the slogan of consolidating our progress through hard work and increased vigilance?

We also recall that people's vigilance was among the most prominent themes of the 13th plenary meeting of the Central Committee, held from 29 August to 3 September 1983.

It is also significant to recall that the theme of vigilance is related to the watchwords and guidelines concerned with methodical work, discipline, quality control, and professional conscientiousness.

In other words, vigilance and professional conscientiousness are useful and indispensable weapons by means of which to avoid disagreeable surprises.

Vigilance and conscientiousness are our best allies in preserving the gains of the revolution, consolidating them, and making them grow for the greater benefit of our people. At this time when the fate of the Five-Year Plan is at stake, we must increase our vigilance and raise our level of awareness in order to "march in close order and confidently traverse the difficult moments!"

9516
CSO: 3419/96

CONGO

BRIEFS

CHACONA CONSTRUCTS NEW SHIP--The naval shipyard (CHACONA) last Wednesday launched a 180-ton metal-hulled ship, the "Chine Nouvelle." The ship, according to the Chinese agency, is the largest the naval shipyard has ever built. It will be put in service with the National Trade Office (OFNACOM), which will use it to transport merchandise to various localities accessible by river in the northern part of the country. River transport is an important factor in development of the Congolese economy. With this new ship, the capacity of the Congolese river fleet is increased, thus contributing to penetrating the isolation of the back-country. The naval shipyard was built with the help of the Peoples Republic of China and turned over the the Congolese side in 1970. Despite problems of various kinds encountered since that time, it has built 12 wood and steel ships. This year the shipyard is being renovated. In the last 9 months, it has built two tugboats, in addition to the above-mentioned ship. [Text] [Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACI in French 1 Oct 83 p 2] 9516

CSO: 3419/96

DJIBOUTI

BRIEFS

ARABIC, FRENCH OFFICIAL LANGUAGES--A special meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Djibouti was held today at the town of Arcaile, under the chairmanship of the president of the Republic of Djibouti who is also chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Djibouti, Haji Hassan Gouled Aptidon. The only item on the agenda of the Council of Ministers meeting concerned the Arabic language--which has been included in the subjects taught in schools in the country--and how the Arabic language has been received by the general public of the Republic of Djibouti. A statement released after the Council of Ministers meeting states that the ministers reviewed the report of the Arab language commission set up by the Council of Ministers in June 1983 to study the quickest way of teaching the Arabic language to all adult citizens of the republic of Djibouti and how to make the Arabic language an official language of the country. The statement refers to Djibouti's full membership in the Arab League and to the process of making the Arabic language one of the two official languages of the country. In their statement the Council of Ministers stated that the Arabic and French languages will be the official languages of the state. This will enhance the unity of the people of Djibouti and will create equal job opportunities for all the people of the republic. [Excerpts] [EA102002 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali 1645 GMT 10 Nov 83]

CSO: 3403/7

GUINEA-BISSAU

REPORT BY PAIGC SECRETARY GENERAL TO CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 8, 12, 15, 19 Oct 83

[8 Oct 83 pp 4-6]

[Text] "If indeed we have not yet reached a situation of despair, we must nonetheless make it clear that the economic situation we are experiencing is an extremely difficult and delicate one. On the other hand, the position of a revolutionary is never one of despair, but one of search for solutions and knowledge as to how to find them, bearing in mind that any solution must be consistent with the principles of the party and the dignity of our people, and it must contribute to the safeguarding, whatever the form may be, even if it requires sacrifice by us, of our national sovereignty and independence." This statement was made by Maj Gen Joao Bernardo Vieira in the report he submitted at the meeting of the Central Committee held in Bissau from 28 September to 1 October.

Dear comrades:

Our Central Committee is meeting at a time in which our country is experiencing a certain number of difficulties of an economic and financial nature; when the rise of progressive and revolutionary forces can be noted; when the struggle of the peoples for their total liberation from a foreign yoke or domination is intensifying and experiencing new successes; when the fascist dictatorships are attempting through more barbarous and ferocious repression to stifle the just aspirations of the people's masses; when finally, the threats to peace and the safety of the peoples are multiplying and an unchecked armaments race is affecting peoples and nations, both politically and economically, and despite their will.

I. Critical Assessment of the Country's Political and Economic Situation

In order for us to understand the political, economic and social situation of our country properly, we must understand the characteristics of our society, the structure of the various groups which make it up, its various strata, its class interests, its collective behavior in the past, throughout the process of national liberation struggle, and in the present, as well as its habits and customs, its traditions and its culture.

To make a proper analysis of our situation, it is essential to know the nature and the character of our economy, to study in depth the reasons for its structural diversity over our territory as a whole, to analyze its development in historic time, to take into account and to assess justly its incorporation in the geopolitical context, regional first, continental next, and finally, international and worldwide.

In the life and history of human societies, the dialectical principle of reciprocal action is scientifically valid. In fact, human societies are related together by links in a single chain, and they exert a mutual influence upon each other. We know today that the development of human society pursues a course, throughout its length, which is subject to laws and not the product of chance. It is basic for us to have a knowledge of these laws in order to act more wisely within the framework of the process of the development of our own society.

In any society, a basic structure--the so-called infrastructure--and the structures resulting therefrom, whether they are strictly linked in a chain or whether they result from it and constitute the superstructure, must be taken into account. The economy represents the foundation of society and is its infrastructure. And the economy means first of all the "means of production" and "production relations."

The various forms of ownership are closely linked with the progress of productive forces and change with them.

Economics and politics are closely linked. In order to direct the economy wisely it is necessary to have political power, because the directives or commands derive or come from it, and the major choices and decisions to be made depend upon it. And it is on this political authority that control of implementation depends in the final analysis. But both this control and the decisions, and even political power itself, are seriously challenged, or can be, if the economic mechanisms which underlie a given structure do not function as they should or are chronically ailing. This means, and history is full of examples, in our backward countries, where the level of development of the productive forces is low, in particular, as is our case, that the continuing deterioration of the economic situation can lead to the systematic loss of authority and the deterioration and loss of political power. Comrades, we must learn the lessons of history and not only analyze them but also meditate profoundly upon them, so that we can make the decisions required at the proper moment.

At the present time, there are major reasons for our being greatly concerned about the economic situation in our country. Difficulties are multiplying despite the serious effort some of us, and our people as well, have made. We cannot fail to recognize that we are at a decisive point in our struggle for the well-being of our people, for the advance of our country and for the future of our children.

As Amilcar Cabral advised us earlier, "we must be aware of the struggle situation at each moment," and we must "hope for the best but prepare for the

worst." It is for this reason that we have nothing to hide from our people, who, moreover, know from their own experience the difficulties we are having.

But we must ask ourselves:

Does the party perhaps lack an orientation? Is it possible that we do not know what path to follow, consistent with our potential and means and with our goals, which are noble and seek only the building of a better future and the happiness of our people?

In 1977, the PAIGC held its Third Congress. And that congress, the first to be held after the winning of total independence, approved a whole complex of basic decisions, not only pertaining to the future activity of the state but also the relations between the party and the state. It defined goals and urged certain types of solutions to problems of great importance to our life and our struggle. The guidelines and directives which resulted from the Third Congress retain their full contemporary nature today. This was why our first Special Congress reconfirmed them. In other words, comrades, we have in our hands a valuable tool which we can use in the service of our people and for the building of the future of this land. Then after the holding of our first Special Congress, we succeeded on the state level in drafting a government program, consistent with the decisions produced by the two congresses, reflecting their orientation and justly embodying our basic concerns and options.

But if this is the case, why are there so many things which do not proceed as they should in our land, in the public administration, in the state enterprises, in a certain number of departments and even on some party levels?

It is obvious that the failure lies in our personnel, because it is they who must be the first element in transforming our reality. It is they who through their thought and their action must be the factors which dynamize our present life and struggle.

But in order fully to play the role which falls to them as simple citizens, as workers, as patriots, as militants, the men of our land must be aware of two basic things.

1) It Is Work Which Creates Wealth and Progress

The wealth of the country depends on the collective effort, on the joining together of all efforts, but also on individual effort. The better the work of each one of us is, the better the work of us all will be. But the work of a single individual, however good it may be, cannot resolve the problems of our land. And the reality is that the poor work of some, the laxity, the carelessness, the lack of discipline, and opposition to change can lead to the loss of everything. These things are cancers which are proliferating in our society and which not only prevent us from advancing, but even push us backward, contrary to our desires and our interests and our goals.

These cancers exist in many public departments. It is a question, of course, of people who are either consciously or unwittingly and potentially our enemies. We must be capable of identifying them and acting with firmness and determination with regard to them and reeducating them.

There are individuals in our country, with varying levels of responsibility, who think that by hindering others, by blocking their paths and creating difficulties in the solution of problems which they could and should really contribute to resolving, they can acquire greater weight and importance. Obviously this is not true. And in fact they forget that, basically, they are acting against their own interests and, naturally, against the interests of the people, the state and the nation. These individuals should be denounced by our people and by the true patriots, militants and officials of the party, so that we can take the suitable action against them.

2) Progress Requires Organization, Discipline and a Systematic Battle Against Negligence

In fact, the historic experience of other peoples and nations shows that the greater the degree of organization and the more effective the conscious discipline of the workers engaged in the production process and in services are, the higher the level of efficiency, the greater the capacity to produce, the better the results obtained for the whole of society, and the speedier its economic and social development can be.

Now our efforts may be in vain or nearly so, if there is not an organization, after production is increased, capable of providing staffing and making proper use of it, in other words if that production is not channeled in suitable fashion toward the ends established by the state and approved by the party.

In any case, both labor and its organization must be desirably staffed in our structures, both on the state and the enterprise levels. Naturally, this is also true for the work of the party.

It would be a good idea for us to organize competition, to promote a sense of responsibility in our personnel, our cadres and our officials and leaders. We know that this is already being practiced at various points in our land, and with positive results in many cases. But it must be intensified, made a normal habit in our daily life and perfected. We must work to transform fraternal competition into a means of putting our production capacity and initiative to the test, on the basis of open, serious and honest competition among the competing parties, such as to create and develop mutual collective aid.

Dear comrades:

If it is true that following the winning of our independence, we have succeeded in implementing a series of undertakings of great national interest which are contributing to our development and the better organization of our society on the economic level, including the general population census, the

drafting of operational and investment budgets, regional and integrated development programs, an economic and financial stabilization program, and, finally, the drafting of the First Four-Year National Development Plan, it is equally true that to date we have not been able to derive the needed and essential benefit from these powerful tools of economic policy we have forged, with a view to true economic recovery and a decisive leap forward to new situations in many sectors, above all those vital to our economy.

It is our sincere opinion and firm conviction that the disastrous situation of our economy at present is due in many instances to the fact that, although the guidelines or paths to be followed have been properly conceived, and we even have a full awareness of what we should do and of the future consequences of what we are undertaking, we are nonetheless incapable of carrying out our decisions in timely fashion, that is to say in the proper time period. And this circumstance changes the factors in the problem, sometimes drastically, and creates obstacles, difficulties and problems for us. Then we are very often forced to deal with unforeseen situations, and are obliged to modify the initial plans to adapt to the new circumstances.

Comrades, we must be capable of determining the periods for the implementation of tasks and undertakings realistically, that is to say consistent with our true potential and resources. We must, then, do everything within our power to carry out the schedules established as strictly as possible. As the British say, "time is money." Running overtime on projects, above all when economic problems are involved, means in many, many cases not carrying them out at all, or achieving them badly or lamely at the very least, with the whole train of consequences ensuing from that fact.

On the economic level, we must focus our attention on the following, as decisive, priority and most urgent achievements:

1. The Economic and Financial Stabilization Program, and
2. The Four-Year Economic and Social Development Plan.

On the other hand, our Central Committee, as the leading organ of the party, should recommend to the state levels that they work as efficiently as possible toward achieving the following general goals:

1. Increasing production and productivity.
2. Eliminating unemployment and underemployment.
3. Bringing the balance of payments and the trade balance into equilibrium.
4. Balancing prices and measures for consolidating our national currency.
5. Better rationalizing the training and distribution of cadres.

Comrades, we believe that all the responsible cadres and leaders should embark fervently, in a militant and revolutionary spirit, upon the arduous struggle we must wage for our economic development, becoming active and demonstrating a spirit of initiative and creativity, within the guidelines established by the party. The party must in fact be capable of controlling

the economic and financial activity of the country efficiently. The militant cadres, the officials and leaders must create ever better study habits, in order to reduce the risk of improvisation in our actions and in our life.

The better we know ourselves, the better we can understand our own reality and the world environment in which we live, which, moreover, are interlinked.

In our land, ignorance is a temporary condition which goes along with the level of backwardness still characteristic of us and the limited development of our productive forces. But in the struggle for knowledge, a special role, that of catalysts, falls to the party members. Therefore, they must not only set an example of love of and dedication to study, but must also be capable of leading an ever greater number of comrades and ordinary citizens to take an interest in culture, the arts, technology and science, as the best way of equipping ourselves to resolve our political, economic, social and cultural problems. We will then improve our knowledge on all levels, so that our independence and freedom will become daily more effective, valid and real! Culture, science, technology and economic development are linked in the single chain of the liberation process.

Dear comrades:

We must speak clearly. Things are going badly in many quarters of our country. There are many weaknesses which are causing us serious difficulties and with which we must concern ourselves. We believe that many of these shortcomings could perfectly well be eliminated.

If indeed we have not yet reached a situation of despair, we must nonetheless make it clear that the economic situation we are experiencing is an extremely difficult and delicate one. On the other hand, the position of a revolutionary is never one of despair, but rather of seeking solutions and knowing how to find them, bearing in mind that each solution must be consistent with the principles of the party and the dignity of our people, and must contribute to safeguarding our national sovereignty and dependence, whatever the form may be, even if it requires sacrifice on our part.

However, one thing is certain, as our immortal leader, the late lamented Comrade Amilcar Cabral, the No 1 militant of our great party, once said, and we quote: "The masses will only remain faithful to the party, always representing its main strength, if their aspirations, undertakings and criticisms are noted and respected by the higher leadership of the party."

Comrades:

We are practically on the threshold of beginning to implement the Economic and Financial Stabilization Program, which will involve some changes in our economic structure, and it is therefore desirable for the Central Committee to undertake a profound discussion of the measures contained in this program, which will have major effects on the improvement of the life of our people.

Our country is currently experiencing one of the most difficult economic situations in its history since national liberation was won. Without wishing

to overlook or minimize the highly negative colonial legacy, from the point of view of economics and finance and production, and bearing also in mind that our economy is suffering from the disastrous effects of the world economic crisis, the deterioration of the terms of trade and the constant increase in the oil bill, it seems to us that while our economy is indeed seriously affected by the international situation, it is equally true that the crisis through which we are now passing has its basic causes in the inadequacy of the structures we created and in the strategic errors committed by the deposed regime.

Let us examine the general outlines of our present economic and financial situation.

1. The primary sector, despite the projects carried out with a view to encouraging popular production, has not yet succeeded in substantially increasing production, despite the major technical aid given to the peasants, in addition to the improved production factors provided. This stagnation is due basically to the lack of material incentives (available consumer goods), which have been ever more acutely lacking. The result is very small exportable surpluses.

2. Trade has not played its key role in dynamizing production and as an intermediary among the producers, basically for the following reasons:

--Low import levels, aggravated by the priority given urban centers to the detriment of the rural sector, which is that which after all produces;

--Inadequacy of links between the rural retailer and agriculture and the marketing of farm products;

--The unsuitability of the state retail trade structures for their economic and social functions.

3. In the so-called modern sector of the economy, we are forced to admit the almost total failure of the public investment made, totaling some tens of millions of dollars in increased public debt, without any increase in domestic production. On the contrary, many industrial units are continuing to absorb a part of our already limited foreign exchange resources.

4. A balance of payments with a deficit of more than \$40 million, as a result of the low level of exportable production, and the increasing need to import equipment and consumer goods.

5. A large deficit in the operational budget (more than 40 percent), covered basically by the issuance of currency.

6. Despite the low energy consumption levels, oil constitutes a disastrous weight in our import total.

One of the goals, the main goal of the party, is to promote the advance and well-being of our people, and thus there is an urgent need to seek solutions to the crisis through which we are passing.

It was within this framework that the Economic and Financial Stabilization Program was drafted. It is nothing but a complex of urgent economic policy measures which can effectively lead our country to overcome the current crisis and face the future with confidence. Given the importance of these measures, of the changes they entail, and thus given the economic and socio-political impact they will have, the Central Committee should analyze them carefully and in depth so that the party, the leading political force in society, can mobilize, staff and direct our people in the enormous effort the economic recovery of our country demands.

We can state that the key elements in the economic and financial stabilization program are:

1. Dynamization of farm production through consistent incentives for the producer, specifically just compensation for their production of consumer goods and a policy of purchase prices from the producer which is more consistent with our economic reality.

2. Restructuring of the trade sector, based on the following parameters:

--Conversion of rural retail trade to private enterprise, wherever possible;

--Linking of rural retail trade, its existence as such, to the marketing of farm products, especially the exportable surpluses;

--Conversion of the two large state trade enterprises into one import-export enterprise and one wholesale enterprise;

--Channeling of a major part of export income into imports for the rural sector; and

--Incentives for the marketing and export of nontraditional products.

3. Promotion of budget balance through a consistent policy of containing expenditures. Reduction of the issuance of currency for the financing of the state operational budget to acceptable levels.

4. Recovery (insofar as possible) and reorientation of the modern public sector toward the production of consumer goods for the domestic market and goods intended basically for primary sector consumption.

5. Incentives for the speedy development of the priority productive sectors oriented toward export, in particular in agriculture, fishing, forestry and mining resources.

Development of foreign private investment in these sectors on the basis of association with domestic capital.

6. Utilization of private production capacity, particularly in modern agriculture, with an orientation toward export.

7. A credit policy adapted to development.

We will not go into further detail about the complex of measures included in the stabilization program, in the belief that we have stressed the main ones.

The Economic and Financial Stabilization Program, if indeed it was drafted bearing the basic and essential elements of our development strategy in mind, was based on the experience we have had with a view to correcting certain excesses, for example the almost complete state takeover of the productive and economic apparatus, with the exception of popular agriculture.

In this connection, the conversion of retail trade to private enterprise will effectively promote the development of a social stratum and allow an accumulation which may be important as a counterpart to greater efficiency in the network for distributing goods and marketing farm products, which will have as a basic result the dynamization of and resulting increase in production. We must bear in mind that the merchant who does not own the means of production does not constitute a decisive economic force, despite the social and economic importance of his function. On the other hand, through taxation, we will be able to guarantee that the accumulation does not exceed the means deemed desirable. In connection with the development of a certain private agricultural sector oriented toward export, we must very carefully study and define the correlation which should exist between this farm sector and popular agriculture. The latter represents self-sufficiency, a guaranteed food supply, the basis for economic and political independence. Private agriculture should mean exports, acquisition of the means for the financing of development (including that of popular agriculture) and the acquisition of consumer and equipment goods.

Private agriculture can and should be important, but not the decisive factor in our development strategy nor even on the level of obtaining foreign exchange resources, and we should promote its development within these parameters.

The opening up of certain priority development sectors to foreign capital, by preference associated with domestic capital, is understandable in terms of the need we still have for a foreign contribution and support in technology and economic and technical management, apart from a substantial reduction in investment risks. Naturally, we must provide a framework for foreign investments such that its effects will be properly oriented and can be positive in terms of our economy and the interests of our people.

II. The Party as the Leading Political Force in Society

We can say that from the last meeting of the Central Committee to the present, despite the fact that some shortcomings have been seen in party organization and in the functioning of some of its organs, we have taken concrete steps forward. For example, since that time there has been a substantial improvement in party coordination of the activities of the mass

organizations, which in a general way have improved in structure, expanded their field of action, and intensified their activities.

Within this context, the JAAC has developed as a certain and combative party resource, both on the national and international levels, doing work which is meritorious and worthy of mention. It has made possible an ever greater mobilization of the most widely varied youth strata, from the worker and peasant youth to the local and urban petty bourgeoisie. We believe that some of the measures we took at the proper time, particularly with regard to cadres, were wise. They made a new situation with regard to the JAAC possible, making it a more alive and dynamic body and making it ever increasingly a reliable resource for the PAIGC. From the time of its establishment and organization within the FARP [People's Revolutionary Armed Forces] to its establishment in the various regions of the country, the holding of mass political demonstrations of solidarity with the peoples struggling for their freedom, independence and national sovereignty; the organization of cultural and sports activities; productive work and fraternal competition; the encouragement given to open, broad, honest and democratic discussion; active and militant participation in commemorating the significant national political events; the education and advanced political training of its leading cadres, officials and militants--throughout the JAAC has been the valuable support of the party in its action with the masses, in its political and ideological influence on them and in the achievement of the noble ideals of peace, democracy, freedom and progress for our people.

We want to stress here in particular the organization and the impetus the JAAC was able to give to the ceremonies to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the death of Amilcar Cabral, working closely with our party structures and organization. The leading role the JAAC has been able to play as the true vanguard of our youth stands out. It allowed it to pursue the work which, step by step, led us to the holding of its first congress.

[12 Oct 83 pp 4-5]

[Text] We must assess the value of the work done by the practical and tangible results achieved. The holding of the First Congress of the JAAC was in reality an event within the framework of our life and struggle which demonstrated its capacity for action and organization, showing that our youth is not asleep but is in truth active. We are certain that the effort which had to be made and the experience gained therein will bring the best of fruits in the future.

There is a clear program of action, a better understanding of the difficulties and our real potential in terms of the means to be used. There is a will to achieve and an enthusiasm to advance our youth organization. And above all, there is confidence in our future and our party. We have then in hand the necessary elements to achieve our goals.

However, despite its positive work and some successes, which should not go to our heads, we believe that the JAAC can still do more and better, even with the resources currently available to us. We believe it is necessary for the

JAAC, without limiting its enthusiasm, to keep more firmly in mind in its actions the national and international sociopolitical context within which we function, and that it join more closely and deeply in the strategy and tactics which frame the actions of our party.

Another mass organization for which we have great love is the women's organization. It is with great satisfaction that we also note substantial progress in its work.

In fact, and always in close cooperation with our party and under its guidance, our women have been able to organize throughout the national territory, sinking roots well within our land, expanding their area of action and intensifying and developing their activities such as to make of the UDEMU, slowly but surely, the single authentic vanguard organization of our women.

In reality and in a relatively short time, the UDEMU succeeded in mobilizing the women in the various social strata in our land, carrying out a complex of tasks of a militant and patriotic nature, successfully holding its congress and its national conferences, intensifying its relations with the sister organizations and certain international ones such as the Pan-African Women's Organization and the International Democratic Federation of Women. The UDEMU has also been able to contribute to the achievement of production and developmental tasks on the national level, and it has participated in the tasks of competition and voluntary labor. It has held worthy commemorations of important national and international events, such as for example Guinean Women's Day, the 10th anniversary of our late lamented leader, Comrade Amilcar Cabral, and International Women's Day. It has carried out political activities in support of the PAIGC and in solidarity with other mass organizations. It has organized and participated actively in political-ideological advancement and professional training courses.

We are certain that the UDEMU, enriched by the fertile experience it has already gained, will be capable of expanding its sphere of action further in the future. It will be capable of multiplying the number of its members and cadres and of consolidating its organic structures. As the organized and vanguard force of the women of our land, an important role also falls to the UDEMU in the struggle our party is waging for the emancipation of the Guinean woman, the assertion of her personality in our society and her economic and social liberation.

Dear comrades:

As you know, for us in the PAIGC, our workers are the most important political and economic force in our society--above all our peasants, who are our most powerful and numerous physical force. It is for this reason that the PAIGC always devotes special attention to our trade union organization--the UNTG [National Union of Guinea-Bissau Workers].

While it is true that the UNTG has continued to advance in its activities as a whole, it is equally true that it faces a great task which is in no way easy but must be carried out. On the one hand, it must create a number of

vocational trade unions which can truly function and will be the real expression of the interests of the members, while on the other it must ensure widespread unionization in the main labor centers and enterprises, and proper staffing, orientation and leadership of the peasant masses, numerically the main labor force in our land.

We believe that the UNTG, the development of which is beginning to occur in the interior of the country, should make an effort to achieve the speediest possible organization of its First Congress, which could, in addition to the national conferences, contribute decisively to its advance and more solid establishment on a national scale.

We must moreover recognize that the UNTG has been able, with the aid and under the guidance of the party, properly to organize the national commemorative ceremonies within the context of its activities, in particular those pertaining to 1 May.

Also within the sector of its activities on the enterprise level, the UNTG has encouraged and developed a process of fraternal competition among the workers and organization of production. We believe that the UNTG should continue to concern itself with the expansion and wider spread of its main activities.

In connection with the mass organizations, we would like to recall what we stated in the report of what was then the National Council of Guinea, in connection with the holding of our First Special Congress in November of 1981. We quote:

"Any action on the level of the staffing and mobilization of the masses, in order to produce results, must be serious and disciplined work carried out in depth and having as its basic goal the strengthening of the awareness of these masses of the task of national reconstruction."

"The experience in other sociopolitical contexts teaches us that when mass organizations have clear guidelines and are combative, the party flourishes and its word reaches the most distant population settlements, which rally around it."

"It falls then to the mass organizations, the other social organizations, and very particularly to its militants, to ensure the unrelenting defense of the conquests of our people, our party and the 14 November Adjustment Movement."

With the certain support of the mass and other social organizations the party can truly become the real political force which directs our society.

But in order for it to become that in fact, we must be capable of perfecting relations between the party and the state and the mechanism for the control of state activities by the party. And in this connection, we must admit that we suffer from some weaknesses and that the reality falls short of our desires. But this may perhaps still be due to the fact that there are many people--and among them, many of our leaders--who believe that the activities

of the state are more important than those of the party, because the state is linked with mechanisms and structures which have to do directly or indirectly with the current aspects of our everyday life: the health of our families, the education of our children, our daily food, the maintenance of our homes, our transportation, etc. And there are also even people who think that being a minister is more important and more valuable than being a party leader. This idea too is chiefly the result of the fact that there abroad, there are many people who have preconceptions about political leaders, above all when it comes to leaders of a single party, as is the case with us.

The constant implementation of the principles of the party will allow us to consolidate the cohesion of our leadership, to strengthen the bonds of comradeship and friendship which unite us, to join together in collective responsibility; will contribute to closer, more honest and firmer links among the higher leadership of the party, the officials, the members and the popular masses; and will create the conditions for greater confidence in the party, from the bottom to the top and vice versa.

Apart from this, it will effectively place the party in its true role as the leading political force in our society.

Dear comrades:

Let us improve and consolidate the work of the party, linking theory and practice, that is to say thought and action, closely, and truly carrying out our decisions as we were urged, quite correctly, in the second thesis drafted for the Third Party Congress. We quote:

"The center for the definition and drafting of the political, economic, social, cultural, defense and security line, the party needs means of material, technical and administrative action for the implementation of its program and the aspirations of the working masses. Thus the party must direct the state which, to the extent of the resources and strength available to it, is its main and most proper instrument of concrete action."

In order to consolidate political independence and to establish an independent national economy, our party must continue to play its leading vanguard role in fact, defining the stages and establishing the paths in accordance with the goals to be achieved in the various realms of social policy. In this connection we regard three elements as essential: national unity, ideological-political work and the planning of the national economy.

Within the context of national unity, and as a tool catalyzing the democratic activity of the nation, we must organize and ensure the intervention of the popular masses in the regime, in the institutional spirit of a true revolutionary national democracy, which should manifest itself on all levels of the state structure, and which is only viable through the creation of a National People's Assembly, the highest organ of state power and the symbol of our sovereignty. Its composition should reflect the spirit of our national unity, on the one hand, and the diversity of the social characteristics which is indeed the image of our society, on the other.

We should regard unity as a precious asset, an indispensable nurturing element, like our daily bread. Unity on the party level, unity on the level of the mass organizations, unity on the level of the state structures--in a word, national unity.

During our historic national liberation struggle, the political-ideological work proved to be a factor in the mobilization of the energies of our people, our combatants, our leaders, our officials and militants.

Thus we know that today, in order for us to achieve the goals set forth in the program of our party, we absolutely need to intensify and deepen political-ideological work, in a tireless battle to make known what our party truly is, to forge and train the new man in our land, so that the popular masses will understand in depth who we are, where we come from, where we are and where we want to go, as well as how we want to proceed.

While the planning of the national economy is included in the first program of our party, as the keystone of our development, it is taking on a special character and significance in the present situation we are experiencing. In fact, we are preparing to set up and implement our first economic and social development plan--the 1983/86 Four-Year Plan--the outline of which we have just discussed. The drafting of a document is important, as are the completion and discussion of it too, but the main thing, once it is approved, is its implementation and practical execution. This will only be possible with the participation of the people's masses and the conscious and fraternal support of the mass organizations, supplementing the action of the party and the state.

We must all be aware that the implementation of a plan requires much effort, great discipline, constant control, organization, and even, sometimes, sacrifice and much dedication. But such a challenge, which puts our capacity to the test, can be an excellent means of eliminating a certain number of evils affecting our society and touching individuals in all our social strata.

On the other hand, if all of us, from the highest leaders and officials to the ordinary men and women in the street, bear in mind the seriousness of our economic situation and the conditions, not only of a political nature, but moral, social and material as well, which it imposes upon us, we will all embark upon a serious and coordinated effort to ensure the scrupulous and timely fulfillment of the decisions and resolutions which we ourselves have approved, and which we deem necessary to shape or correct negative situations which have developed. Some of our realities are clearly visible:

- Low production of our consumer needs;
- Insufficient and chaotic supply and a real lack of capacity and organization to improve it;
- A financial and monetary crisis, with domestic and foreign consequences;
- Economic pressure exerted on the level of our frontiers;
- An unfavorable international economic and financial situation, with its whole series of domestic effects on inflation and prices;

--Unemployment and underemployment problems;
--The negative consequences of the rural-city migration (rural exodus);
--Housing problems;
--Need for the implementation of the land law, and regulation of illegal land sale situations;
--Problems of waste, speculation and profiteering; and
--The need for recourse to foreign aid, while at the same time this is tending to decline systematically.

In brief, the lack of an economic dynamics has created a situation favorable to the operations of people who are not conscientious but egotistical, concerned only with their own individualistic interests, and whose actions are directed toward the use of illicit methods, mechanisms and schemes parallel to those of the state, which seriously affect our economy.

Thanks to some accumulated errors, the lack of exigency and rigor and corrective measures or exemplary punishment against the dishonest individuals in the deposed regime, there began to develop, grow and proliferate, in the economic process taking place in our country since independence was won, and above all in the administrative and state bodies, a phenomenon until then little known, at least on the levels of greater responsibility: corruption.

But this is a terrible evil which, if not eliminated, will undermine the foundations of the new society we want to continue to build for the good of our people. Corruption is one of those plagues which when it strikes, destroys. Therefore, our party will do everything within its power to organize its members on all levels, through its structures, and to mobilize our people in a battle with no quarter against corruption, wherever we may find it. The party must orient this struggle within the administration and our state bodies and enterprises. And, on the level of the state bodies, it is necessary to act with full firmness against the demonstrably corrupt elements, and to apply our laws to punish them.

Our mass organizations, the indispensable aides of our party in the building of an independent national economy and a better life for our people, also have an important role to play in this struggle in which we must win.

And this victory will certainly mean better working conditions for the honest and industrious people, an atmosphere of confidence within the masses, defense of the just and legitimate interests of the working classes, a decisive step forward in our successful pursuit of harmonious development of our economy and the building of our economic independence on healthy foundations leading us to relative prosperity and real independence, not only in the political but also the economic, social and cultural realms.

Let me recall here what I said in the opening address at the First JAAC Congress held a short time ago in Bissau. We quote: "We must be sure that our people, in the areas most remote from the urban centers, feel that we are firmly determined to fight for the independence for which so much sacrifice was made for so many years. We have provided proof in the hinterland of our country, and we will do so again on 14 November. We are determined to

continue, and we will wage a battle without quarter against corruption, on whatever level it may exist. No one has the right to betray the effort our people are making to advance. We will combat such economic distortions as the direct plundering of the wealth our workers create, but we will also combat deviations from Cabral's line which would lead us toward a society in which privileged groups live off the effort and the sweat of the workers."

The leaders, officials and members of the party must behave in exemplary fashion if we want to consolidate and develop the confidence the masses place in the PAIGC, if we want our great and glorious party to be really the true vanguard and leading political force of our society.

Finally, comrades, faced with these realities and the urgent need to eliminate some of them and to change others, only by making our great party in fact the leading political force in our society can we achieve the resolution of the innumerable difficult problems which concern us greatly, and which constitute obstacles to a life of calm and peace.

We can say that the holding of the First Special Congress of the PAIGC marked the culmination of an important stage involving the adaptation of the party of Cabral to the historic era in which our people are living.

The PAIGC, which has come to be a truly national party, has established a complex of guidelines which are nothing but the natural extension, within the particular context in which we live today, of the rich political heritage created by our glorious party in its 25 years of productive existence. In fact, a detailed analysis clearly shows that there is an energy-conducting line linking the basic decisions of the Third PAIGC Congress to its First Special Congress, deriving from the party program and entirely consistent with its spirit and nature. And this could not be otherwise, unless we were to betray the work of Cabral. If we want to be the true heirs to and the implementers of the glorious work of national liberation carried out by our people under the leadership of our party, and to continue along the path of our heroes and martyrs who were willing to give the best of themselves, even their lives, to achieve the beautiful dream of national independence, we will have to be capable of taking inspiration from the dense and voluminous work and genius of Amilcar Cabral, and of building a society of peace, progress and social justice for our people, in which the exploitation of man by man is nothing but a legend of the past.

[15 Oct 83 pp 4-5]

[Text] It is correct to state that our people, our generation and in particular the members of our party have, then, the necessary tools for pursuing and completing the work of national reconstruction, with a view to the building of an independent national economy within the framework of a free, united and progressive nation.

We are well aware that the building of an independent national economy is a complex task, and that it requires continuous and persistent work, a spirit

of self-sacrifice and total willingness on the part of every citizen, organized, methodical, coordinated and dynamic action on the part of the central structures, whatever their level.

Analysis of the Decisions of the Last Central Committee Meeting

Despite the valuable work the party, and the mass organizations as well, have done since the first regular meeting of our Central Committee, following our First Special Congress, we must nonetheless recognize various weaknesses which must urgently be overcome, and which we have in fact the capacity and the resources to correct. At the last meeting important decisions, including the following, were made:

1. Approval of some normative documents for party life.
2. Approval of the establishment and structure of the following Central Committee commissions:

- Ideological Commission
- National Verification and Control Commission
- Economic Commission
- Defense and Security Commission
- Commission for Justice and Local Administration.

3. It was also decided to establish the interregional committees for the North (Cacheu and Oio regions), East (Bafata and Gabu regions), South (Quinara and Tombali regions) and Center (Bissau autonomous sector and the Biombo and Bolama-Bijagos regions).

4. We also approved the structure of the Secretariat of the Central Committee, with a new feature, as compared to the past, involving the appointment of a secretary for defense and security, such as to allow more direct and effective party action within the armed forces and our security bodies, where there was an urgent need for truly active structures capable of carrying out basic political work on these levels, so essential to the life of our party and our state.

At that time we also approved certain measures in connection with the mass organizations, the UNTG and JAAC in particular, such as to be able to guarantee continuity in their operation, on the one hand, and the improvement and development of their activities, on the other, with the appointment of new officials required by the situation at that point. We also designated a new official for the party committee in the Bissau autonomous sector.

Today, when a little more than a year has passed, it seems to us that these decisions were consistent with our needs and that they were just and correct.

Before going on to discuss the rest of the decisions adopted at that time, however, we will examine and analyze the following decisions to which we have just referred, because of their priority nature.

1. For example, we believe that the General Secretariat should complete the documents establishing norms for party life and submit them for final approval at a meeting of the Central Committee, although we know that these have already been the subject of some discussions.

The following documents are involved:

--Regulation governing party workers and political cadres.

--Norms for members' conduct.

--Regulation governing PAIGC membership cards and relations between the party and the mass organizations.

2. Concerning the work of the Central Committee commissions:

a) General considerations

Comrades:

We think that the decision to create Central Committee commissions was correct.

In any case, this decision was dictated by the urgent need to develop and consolidate the party structures, on the one hand, and to deepen the nature of our work and create the practical conditions for broader and more efficient control of it, on the other. There is no doubt that this constitutes a new experience, and therefore the members of the Political Bureau decided to put these commissions to the test. They have done some work, but generally speaking, however, their functioning has been irregular. We note that the commission which has done the most regular work has without a doubt been the National Verification and Control Commission. On the other hand, the secretariat has no knowledge of any activity whatsoever carried out by the Defense and Security or the Justice and Local Administration commissions, whose reports were not received by our secretariat. We also believe that the Central Committee should reexamine the structure of some of these commissions at this session, as a result of facts which have occurred since then in our life, and which require us to take steps with regard to certain comrades, some of whom headed, while others were members of, these commissions.

We will go on to discuss the political and ideological work carried out by the party through its various structures and on various levels.

Political and Ideological Work

I. Amilcar Cabral National School

We deem the normal and full functioning of the Amilcar Cabral National School to be of capital importance to the political and ideological training of our militants. This school has been able to implement its programs fully, both in the 1981-82 school year and in the present one (1982-83).

In 1981-82, the first advanced political and ideological training courses were completed in the regions of Bafata, Gabu and Oio. In this school year,

we have now been able to offer such courses in all the regions (including, of course, the Bissau autonomous sector), and our regional cadres, beginning with the members of the party and state committees for the regions, the presidents and organization secretaries of the party in the various sectors, and the officials of the mass organizations and the FARP [People's Revolutionary Armed Forces] participated in them. These courses made the training and advancement of various party members possible, on the one hand, and re-trained some of them, on the other. A course for party leaders who are members of the Central Committee was also offered. The new program for the 1983-84 school year has already been completely drafted, and it includes:

- a) Seminars which began on 15 September of this year, and will last for 3 months, till about the end of the year, for the cadres of the Bissau autonomous sector. Participants will include the presidents of the zonal committees, section members, representatives of the FARP and members of the mass organizations.
- b) Seminars held continuously between January and June in the regions of Cacheu, Oio, Bafata and Gabu.

A seminar lasting 1 month for members of the Central Committee of the party, to be held in Bissau.

The party school program includes a varied series of subjects of great interest to our comrades, covering problems ranging from the ideology of our party, the study of its statutes, program, principles and revolutionary practice, to questions pertaining to the struggles of other peoples, the national liberation movements in our era, revolutionary theories throughout the world, economic systems and the struggle for peace and disarmament.

In connection with the activities of the Amalcar Cabral National School, we should stress the aid given us by the professors and experts from the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, parties with which we have long had the best relations of friendship and cooperation. Unfortunately, we have not yet reached the point of being able to do without the aid of others, although a valuable contribution has already been made by some of our comrades and national cadres in achieving the school programs.

We must take certain steps so that the party school can fully play the important role which falls to it within the context of ideological work and militant training on the national level, including:

1. The building of a suitable edifice. If this is impossible immediately or in the short term, the present school building must be repaired and adapted to its goals.
2. Gradual development, but beginning now, of a permanent national teaching staff.

3. While teaching by foreign professors remains necessary, maintenance of a corps of national translators as permanent employees.
4. Approval of the school statute.
5. Improved equipping of the school with teaching materials.
6. Drafting of the school's own budget.
7. Motivating friendly parties or solidarity organizations to aid us in providing material and human resources and training cadres.
8. Gradual establishment of regional party schools.

II. Training of Cadres Abroad

On the party level as such, there have been three parties which have contributed most decisively to the basic and advanced training of our political cadres. They are the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Bulgarian Communist Party. The comrades we have sent to the USSR, the GDR and Bulgaria for training attended courses and completed apprenticeships, both on the middle and higher levels.

It is our view that we should try to arrange the possibility of obtaining scholarships from other friendly parties and organizations for courses and apprenticeships in political-ideological training fields. We believe that the high-level delegation representing the leadership of our party which is scheduled to depart soon for a visit to socialist countries can and should discuss this problem there. And it should also discuss the type of programs best suited to the level and capacity to assimilate of the comrades we send, and those which might be of the greatest interest to us in the current stage of the development of the activities of our party and the conditions and prospects existing in and available to our country. Given the difficult economic and financial situation we are experiencing, we should discuss with our friends and comrades the possibility of their helping us cover the travel costs of the individuals we send for training (a large number), a cost which is a heavy burden for us.

For the better information of the members of the Central Committee, the Secretariat General of the party has drafted a document showing the distribution of the comrades to the various countries which have granted us scholarships, and the type of courses or apprenticeships in which they have participated or will participate. This information covers 1981-82 and 1982-83.

III. Commemoration of the 10th Anniversary of the Death of Amilcar Cabral

We can state with satisfaction and pride that, within the limitations to which we are still subject, we have nonetheless been able to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the death of our founder and immortal leader, Comrade Amilcar Cabral, in worthy fashion. In the course of the year we were able to carry out various important activities such as cultural and artistic meetings, lectures, special political sessions, a round table on the personality

of Amilcar Cabral, publication of a popular edition of his works (in pamphlet form), and, through the JAAC, an international youth symposium on Cabral the man and his work. Special programs were also carried over the radio and in the press both on the Radio Liberation schedule and in O MILITANTE and NO PINTCHA.

On 20 January, the anniversary of the barbarous assassination itself, demonstrations of homage to and remembrance of the most prestigious figure in the history of our people were held on the national level. They took place in Bissau and in all the regions of the country, and were characterized by the proper seriousness and solidarity.

In Bissau in particular, an impressive solemn march was organized, in which party leaders, officials and militants, representatives of the mass organizations and the FARP, in brief, the combatants for the liberty of the fatherland and the people of the capital, paid homage in front of the Amilcar Cabral Mausoleum to the founder of our party and our nationality, and the other heroes and martyrs who have fallen in the struggle.

On that occasion, we had the opportunity to say, in our capacity as secretary general of the party, and we quote: "In this hour of sorrow and meditation, I appeal to our combatant people, to the militants in our party, to close ranks around the leadership of our party--the PAIGC, so that we can seek, at each moment and at each labor site, imbued with a renaissance of revolutionary spirit on 14 November, and through total surrender to the noble cause for which we are fighting, to render homage to Cabral, building a happy, prosperous and just fatherland in peace and security."

At the end of the ceremonies on the 20th, National Heroes' Day, we had occasion to preside at the Congress Hall over another important ceremony at which representatives of our mass organizations and the FARP spoke. The ceremony culminated with an address delivered on behalf of the party leadership by Comrade Vasco Cabral, permanent secretary of our Central Committee, on the subject "Amilcar Cabral, the Thinker Who Conceived the Liberating Dawn of the People and the Singing Future." In the course of the year, various other demonstrations were held to render homage to our much beloved leader. And we want to stress the active contribution made by friendly peoples, parties and governments. The presence and participation in the commemorative events held in our country by an orchestra and the Djoliba National Ballet, representing our brothers in the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, was a significant example.

We think that, as we said in the New Year's message we delivered to the nation, "making 1983 the year of the reassertion of the party" and "a year of action and not just words" is the best homage we could render to the man who was the leader of our people, their most faithful servant and the greatest hero of our glorious national liberation struggle.

Moreover, we believe that since 1984 will be the year of the 60th anniversary of Amilcar Cabral's birth, our Central Committee should immediately make some decisions as to how we should commemorate this event and what scope these celebrations should have.

IV. The History of Our Struggle and the Creation of a National Liberation Struggle Museum

A number of times, we and some other comrades have called attention to the pressing, if not urgent, need to begin to survey, gather, study and prepare the elements for the drafting of a history of our national liberation struggle, which is also obviously the history of the PAIGC. This is a matter of primary importance not only to our party and to the mass organizations, but also to our people. We know that this is a difficult task which requires a collective effort, in which not only the party and the mass organizations must participate, but also the combatants for the freedom of the fatherland, and in particular our FARP, the state organs and our people. This work must be carried out under the guidance and leadership of our party.

But it is our duty to inform our comrades and colleagues in the Central Committee that, with regard to this problem, the Secretariat General of the Party, and in particular its permanent secretary, have taken some steps with a view to dealing with some of our concerns.

For example, as of the last months of 1982, we were visited by a high-level Soviet expert, the secretary of the Lenin Museum in Moscow, who, with the cooperation of a five-member national commission appointed from and on the initiative of the Secretariat General of the Party, began this task which is so basic and important to us. After some months' stay, and also with the aid of another expert, this representative of the Central Committee of the CPSU completed a valuable task, which can be summarized as follows:

1. Collection of the archive elements of interest.

Inventory of all of the documents and museum pieces of historical interest. At this time, we are in possession of the original manuscripts of Amilcar Cabral, duly classified, the manuscripts and documents of interest and personal objects of Comrade Francisco Mendes, and some of those of Comrade Osvaldo Vieira.

2. Organization of the items of interest in the PAIGC archives--messages, documents from the early days of the struggle, minutes of meetings, catalogued cassettes, etc.

3. Location of the main sites of historic interest which should be the subject of museum studies.

4. In January of 1983, a seminar was held under the leadership of the experts on problems in museum management, in which all of the members of the national team appointed by the Secretariat General participated.

5. The following guiding documents have already been drafted:

a) A document setting forth the main political-ideological orientational purposes of the museum.

b) Draft operational regulations for the museum, including nomenclature and the form and content of its work.

c) A draft law on the maintenance of historic sites and monuments and the means of protecting and preserving them.

In addition, the expert discussed the possible location of the museum with us.

The return of this same expert from the Lenin Museum, which, as our comrades know, is the largest museum of the revolution in the world, is expected this coming November. He will be accompanied by a number of technicians, including an architect, who will make the final study prior to the building of our museum of the revolution. From what they have told us, a museum, which will of course be temporary, could be set up and commissioned by September 1984. We think that, in view of its importance, this is a matter on which the Central Committee should rule. But we are not forgetting that there are still some basic problems we must resolve in this connection, the main one being the training of permanent national cadres for the museum, to see to its maintenance, preservation and operation. Such training is in principle guaranteed us by our Soviet comrades, but obviously much depends on our own efforts. Within the framework of CPSU aid and collaboration, we are further assured of the reproduction of archive documents in photocopy or microfilm. And further aid is also foreseen, in materials and cadres.

We think it is worthwhile to move ahead with this problem, and that the JAAC and the other mass organizations should give maximal support to the gathering of testimony and records pertaining to the facts of our national liberation struggle.

We want further to inform you that, in accordance with the instructions and the directives of the permanent secretary, the organization of our photographic archives has been undertaken. To this end, and with the help of two Portuguese cooperative workers who are experts in this field, we have now been able to catalogue, organize and properly label more than 2,000 photographs of the struggle, and a great many of the most significant pictures of our immortal leader, Comrade Amilcar Cabral. There are still, however, technical problems that still merit due consideration and must be resolved.

V. Some Special Considerations Concerning the Work of the Ideological Commission

Within the context of its activities, the Ideological Commission drafted a program of work and a (guiding document) setting forth the nature of its tasks, various aspects of its jurisdiction and the purpose of its work.

This commission may carry out some important tasks, such as:

--Supervision of the activities of the Amilcar Cabral National School.

--Organization of advanced political and ideological training courses for party and state leaders selected by the Ideological Commission and approved by the secretary general of the party.

-Supervising programs in the field of social sciences for all teaching levels. This work, carried out in cooperation with the pedagogic studies and guidance office of the Ministry of National Education, involves such subjects as civic training, militant training, history, geography, philosophy and psychology. This task should be continued and will moreover be expanded to include the drafting of the pertinent manuals suited to the program approved in the meantime.

--Holding of lectures, talks, seminars, and round-table discussions.

--The basic work for the future installation of a historic museum on the national liberation struggle.

--The establishment of a historic PAIGC archive.

[19 Oct 83 pp 4-6]

[Text] Dear comrades:

We want to note here the fact that, unfortunately, some of the leaders of the party and our state are not giving the necessary attention and support to some of these activities, as happened, for example, with the courses designed especially for leaders. We think that the comrades should in fact make a cultural and ideological advancement effort, which serves the interests of all of us and also of each comrade personally.

The Ideological Commission defined a complex of tasks to be carried out from now on, the most important of which have to do with the essence of this commission as such. It is a question of creating space for thought with a view to developing documents to guide the position of the party in the various realms of national and international reality. This commission further plans to carry out, as priority tasks:

--Control of state information, such as to safeguard the true utilization of the communications media in the defense of the principles of the party and their proper diffusion.

--Control of and incentives for cultural activities, such as to bring them within the framework of the party concerns and to make those who dynamize them aware of the real needs of the country in this sector, as is the case, for example, with the National Union of Artists and Writers of Guinea-Bissau (UNAE).

--The wider and better use of films as a means of ideological information and dynamization, particularly through the creation of a film club.

--The drafting of popular biographies of revolutionary leaders of universal importance, such as for example Cabral, Nkrumah, Nasser, Lumumba, Neto, and N'Gouabi, in Africa, and individuals from other continents ranging from Marx, Engels and Lenin to Ho Chi Minh, Che Guevara and others.

VI. Some Special Considerations Concerning the Work of the Economic Commission

Following its creation in July of last year, the Economic Commission of the Central Committee met in Bissau from 29 September to 6 October 1982.

This meeting, over which the secretary general of the party presided, was attended not only by the members of the commission, but by some ministers and technicians in the economic sector as well. It thus became a meeting of the Economic Council, which discussed the Economic and Financial Stabilization Program at length and in depth, pursuant to the earlier meeting held in Bubaque from 27 February to 2 March 1982.

The September-October meeting in Bissau then made decisions in the following sectors, with a view to implementing the Economic and Financial Stabilization Program:

- On budget policy;
- On monetary and foreign exchange policy;
- On control of the economy;
- On foreign aid;
- On the trade system;
- On the activity of foreign enterprises in the construction sector;
- On wage policy; and
- On the policy for the state business sector and on the investment policy.

An order of priority where the implementation and execution of the measures contained in the various resolutions was concerned was also established.

The problem of the Economic and Financial Stabilization Program was linked with the implementation of our First Four-Year Development Plan for 1983-1986, designed to ensure the future recovery of our economy.

At its last meeting, the Central Committee recommended that its Economic Commission study the following problems:

1. Reorganization of the trade sector such as to compensate the peasant for his production in goods and services, so that there will be effective dynamization of the crop and livestock sector, in which the marketing component still falls far below the needed minimum.
2. The best method of using investments in the farm sector, including the potential for the development of private farming, above all in the realm of small and average operations, with a view to an expansion and improvement of the domestic market, and so that the export crops resulting therefrom can achieve the quality standards necessary for international trade.
3. Creation of a system of farm credit which will greatly benefit the peasant and will facilitate an increase in production and its diversification.

The analysis, as well as the study of these problems, are included in the final version of the Economic and Financial Stabilization Program, which has already been approved by the pertinent state organs, and they are now further covered in the contents of our First Four-Year Development Plan for 1983-1986, the draft of which was also the subject of discussion and has been approved.

VII. Some Special Considerations Concerning the Work of the General Secretariat of the Party

As our comrades know, the Secretariat General of the Central Committee has the following departments:

- Organization and Control;
- Mass and Other Social Organizations;
- Defense and Security
- Information, Propaganda and Culture;
- Administration and Finance and Foreign Relations.

These departments are directed and guided on the higher level by the secretary general of the party and the permanent secretary of the Central Committee. The latter must see to the coordination of the various activities.

In accordance with the Regulations on the Structure and Functioning of the Leadership Bodies approved at the First Regular Meeting of the Central Committee held in June and July of last year, the relations between the departments of the Central Committee Secretariat and the regional, sectorial, section and base group committees involve cooperation, control, assistance, exchange of experience, etc.

It is on this basis, then, that the Secretariat General has acted. Within this context, however, we want to make some comments concerning certain departments of the Secretariat General.

1. Department of Organization and Control

At the various meetings attended by the regional secretaries of the organization, some facts were noted which seemed to us pertinent. The main ones are the following:

- a) Nonfulfillment on the part of the regional party committees of the requirement concerning frequency of meetings.
- b) The failure of the majority of the presidents of the regional party committees to devote due attention to party activities. They devote their concern to state matters instead.
- c) The need for the department of information, propaganda and culture to devote greater concern to the structures existing in the regions.
- d) The fact that an individual in the third or fourth position in the party committee hierarchy in the region, as well as appointed by the Ministry

of Internal Administration to the post of president of the State Committee, is immediately assigned the same function within the regional party committee. The comrades think, moreover, that this presumes that the appointment of a party committee president in the region depends solely on the Ministry of Internal Administration appointment, which they regard as serious.

e) It is irregular for the state departments which transfer their employees, who are sometimes members of local party leadership bodies, to do so without giving due consideration to the party structures to which they belong.

f) The launching of political advancement seminars for militants, leaders and officials was praised.

2. Department of Defense and Security

This department is a new one in our structure, but its reason for existence emerged from the fact that, since the party is the leading force in our society, it makes no sense for the armed forces and the national security forces to have a political organization, a structure and political-ideological activity entirely or almost entirely unrelated to the party, its leadership in particular. After its establishment in September of 1982, we note with satisfaction that we made a wise decision. Today, there is already political and party work both in the FARP and in the security forces linked with the party, functioning in accordance with its guidelines, and also with an awareness of party problems other than those pertaining directly to their sphere of action. This department has already been able to do valuable work, which we can summarize as follows:

A. FARP

1. Holding of monthly meetings, averaging two, between September 1982 and April 1983.
2. Holding of a meeting with the members of the base committee of the party at the Ministry of National Security and Public Order.
3. Implementation of missions to check on and control units, involving 15 units.
4. Methodical and systematic development of political work in the FARP.
5. Establishment of battalion canteens and a canteen for the FARP.
6. Holding of ideological advancement seminars.
7. Establishment of a medical commission.
8. Improvement of cultural activities through the distribution of films to all the military units.

9. Establishment of a new system of supplying goods of first necessity.
10. Fulfillment of the activities plan established and observance of the proper frequency of meetings.
11. The launching of competition in all the units.
12. Excellent sports results.
13. Organization of and activity by an FARP theater group and a MINI-FARP theater group, as well as activities by the NO PINTCHA musical group.
14. Creation of a "Defense and Security" radio program.

Apart from the items already mentioned here, we should congratulate ourselves on the fact that this department was able to organize the Second National Conference of the Party in the FARP and the Security Forces successfully. It was held in Bissau from 24 to 29 August last.

B. National Security and Public Order

This body had as its main activities:

1. Restructuring of its political organization.
2. Inauguration of political classes.
3. Holding of a seminar with the members of the party base committees in February of 1983.
4. Holding of a seminar with the section committees of the JAAC in April of 1983.
5. Complete census of the party membership in all the frontier units (commands and posts) in Varela and Cacine.
6. Census of the party militants in politics (April and May 1982).
7. Establishment of eight party base committees in the police units and various departments (between 21 December 1982 and 23 February 1983).
8. Holding of the base committee election in the UDEMU.
9. Regularization of the party membership fee payment situation.

In conclusion, we want to say that despite the great amount which has already been done to change and correct the situation in these bodies inherited from the deposed regime, there is still a need to work and struggle with determination against the vestiges remaining, and to undertake a ceaseless battle against dishonesty, the corruption which has come to be established as the normal practice, certain arbitrary actions, negligence and bureaucracy,

bribery, blackmail and fraud. We are certain that with the support of the party we will be able to put things in order and in their proper place, in the interests of our people, of all the citizens and our principles of respect for legality and individual rights.

3. Department of Information, Propaganda and Culture

We want to call attention to some of the basic problems:

- a) The need to provide this department with some permanent office cadres.
- b) The need to attempt, through international solidarity and within the framework of cooperative relations with friendly parties, to improve the equipment, resources and conditions of work, above and beyond what has already been achieved.
- c) The need for a decisive effort leading to the regular publication of our periodicals, O MILITANTE and PAIGC-ACTUALIDADES. With regard to the latter, we believe that it can be a valuable aid in the practical work of many of our militants and intermediary cadres, and we hail its recent appearance. But we think that the advantage of this publication will be lost if we do not succeed in putting it out regularly.
- d) The need to link the information work more closely with the ideological work and activities of the ideological commission.
- e) The need for better organization of the party propaganda, and a study of better ways of publicizing the news which may really be of interest.

IX. Some Special Considerations Concerning the Work of the Interregional Commissions

Concerning the work of these commissions which, generally speaking, have functioned well, we merely want to note the need for them to hold actual meetings with the base levels and to listen to our population, not limiting themselves solely to high-level contacts as has usually been the case. During our personal visits to the interior of the country, it was direct meetings with our people, above all in the old liberated zones, which enabled us to determine and understand certain problems in their full depth--problems which, moreover, had escaped the notice of the members of our commissions.

The work of these commissions revealed some of the concerns of the comrades in the structures, for example:

- The situation of the political commissioners in the section;
- The lack of labor and residential premises; and
- Transport facilities.

When it comes to the people, the main concerns have to do with supply, frontier trade, the prices paid to the farmers, the lack of piped and drinkable

water, insect infestations, etc. There is, furthermore, another area of concern involving illiteracy, the emigration of young people, theft, [fanado] and the distribution and locking of [bolanhas].

X. Concerning Our Foreign Policy

In this connection, we must reassert clearly and categorically our position of nonalignment, which also means, moreover, a firm and determined struggle against colonialism, imperialism, racism and Zionism and for international solidarity with the peoples struggling against oppressive dictatorships, for the right of each people freely to choose its way of life and development, and for peace and disarmament, democracy and freedom.

Within the framework of the party, we must above all consolidate and develop our traditional friendly relations. And we must be able to carry out the obligations undertaken within the time periods to which we commit ourselves. If indeed we must remain open to all kinds of contact with parties having made choices of an identical nature or similar to ours, these contacts should only be transformed into normal, regular relations after an analysis thereof by our structures.

Final Comments

Dear comrades:

We are at the end of our report, which will be the subject of profound analysis and discussion by the members of the Central Committee. We must openly discuss the problems raised here and others related to them, and collectively make specific and realistic decisions. The discussion should proceed in full frankness, but also in the spirit of comradeship and respect we owe each other. Criticism and self-criticism must be used constructively, enabling us truly to correct our errors in the future and to eliminate our weaknesses. Let us work ever harder to make of our great party an ever greater party!

Long live the PAIGC, the strength, light and guide of our people!

5157
CSO: 3442/23

PRESIDENT VOWS NOT TO RETAIN INCOMPETENT LEADERS

Nairobi THE NATION in English 21 Oct 83 pp 1, 6

[Text] President Moi said yesterday that he would not retain incompetent leaders.

Addressing the nation from Uhuru Park, Nairobi, he said among other things:

--Kenyatta Day symbolises the nation's struggle for independence, as well as the inevitable sacrifices that our people made.

--Kenya needs more commitment and dedication from elected leaders, party officials and leaders, party officials and those appointed to public offices.

--All councillors and officials must look upon the local authorities, not as places from which to enrich themselves, but as organisations created to provide services to local communities in partnership with the Central Government.

--The practice of racial discrimination constitutes a negation of human dignity.

The main text of the President's speech follows:

The full text of President Moi's speech follows:

'As we celebrate another Kenyatta Day, I wish to extend greetings to all Kenyans wherever they may be. Kenyatta Day symbolises the nation's struggle for independence, as well as the inevitable sacrifices that our people made. Most significant is the unfailing tribute we give to the founding father of the nation, the late Mzee Jomo Kenyatta.

As we remember him and all those who sacrificed their lives in the fight for freedom and human dignity, let us rededicate ourselves to the cause of peace, unity and progress. Indeed, the biggest gratitude we can give Kenya's gallant freedom fighters is to continue the struggle for human dignity, and the placement of Kenya's destiny in our own hands through genuine political and economic independence.

As you are all aware, we are celebrating this year's Kenyatta Day only a few weeks after the elections for the fifth Parliament. It also follows the formation of my new Cabinet and substantial restructuring of the organisation of Government ministries and departments.

When I dissolved the last Parliament and called for elections, I made it clear that the new nation needed to open a new chapter of leadership. We need more commitment and dedication from elected leaders, party officials and those appointed to public offices. They are expected to be above tribal and sectional considerations. They should also be mindful of the needs of the people and not engage in activities intended to benefit themselves instead of those they have been elected or appointed to serve.

The same spirit of self-sacrifice that earned us political independence 20 years ago is demanded of today's leaders in our struggle to build a strong nation. My Government will make greater effort to ensure that public resources and opportunities are exploited for the good of all. The national code of conduct committee which I announced during the last Kenyatta Day will soon present its report that will set out guiding principles on ethics for all leaders--whether elected or appointed. This will greatly improve the level of public accountability.

Within the Government itself, I shall require that Ministers, Assistant Ministers and public officials work as a team. Members of the Cabinet will, in particular, have to strictly conform to the convention and practice of collective responsibility. The nation expects and deserves mature leadership from those who have assumed positions of responsibility. In my previous statements, I have already made it clear that only those found to be competent as leaders and servants of the people will have the privilege of continued service within the public sector.

The ruling party, Kanu, has an equally important role to play in shaping the new course of our national objectives and aspirations. With a view to putting more life into the party machinery, we will, in the near future, be holding party elections in the same democratic manner that was in evidence during the parliamentary elections recently concluded. In the meantime, the exercise of recruiting party members will continue so as to ensure democratic and popular Kanu elections.

Unity and discipline among the party ranks are essential and, for this reason, squabbles among leaders must not be allowed. In the past, we have witnessed frequent incidents of public confrontations between leaders holding party posts. Whenever this has happened, wananchi have rightly assumed that their leaders are not united. This is not acceptable and I call upon all party members and their leaders to close ranks and make positive combinations to the building of a strong and united nation.

During my installation as your President a few days ago, I dwelt at length on issues about Kenya's economic situation. Specific and effective measures geared toward restructuring of the economy against the background of serious world recession have been instituted in most sectors of the economy. In

particular, I noted with satisfaction the progress made in the use of the district as the focus for development in the rural areas. Indeed, this is the basis upon which exploitation of both natural and human resources will be maximised for our overall national development.

Resources

I am convinced that the future of this nation depends largely on how well the resources in our rural areas are harnessed to facilitate self-sufficiency in all types of food and to provide a basis for accelerated industrialisation.

One of the most urgent problems facing Kenya today is the magnitude of unemployment. Although this is a problem facing many countries the world over, be they developed or developing, my Government will spare no efforts in reviewing the tempo of our economic growth.

We are already assisting the private sector by ensuring that essential raw materials and machinery spare parts are given priority in the allocation of foreign exchange. The private sector should positively respond to this gesture by embarking on measures that will boost employment opportunities outside the public sector. The manufacturing sector, in particular, should aim at the export markets and take advantage of the export schemes the Government has set up for encouraging exports of manufactured goods.

But, as I have stated on several occasions, our biggest hope for increasing employment opportunities lies in the agricultural sector and countrywide domestic outlets. It is for this reason that my Government gives top priority to the development of rural communities. This, coupled with basic training of our youth in relevant trades, should help to alleviate the unemployment problem besides ensuring that most Kenyans participate in the development efforts of the nation, whether in public service or the private sector.

In the recent past, many rural centres have assumed the status of the townships and even municipalities. There is hardly anything wrong with this. Every small village and trading centre looks forward to the day when it will be promoted to a higher status. That promotion and status must, however, be earned through increased productivity and good management. Many of the urban local authorities and the rural county councils are presently faced with serious financial and management problems.

The Government recognises the role of our local authorities and will continue to support them whenever possible. But it must be clear to all leaders elected into these representative bodies that it is their responsibility to ensure that each local authority is viable and that it meets the expectations of the local community and the residents.

All councillors and officials must look at the local authorities, not as places from which to benefit themselves, but as organisations created to provide services to the local communities in partnership with the Central Government. Resources owned or looked after by these organisations must be properly managed and accounted for. The use of public land must, in particular, be properly managed and supervised.

Operation

Another matter which has been of public concern for some years relates to the operation and management of co-operative societies throughout the country. There is no doubt that the co-operative societies occupy a fundamental role in the social and economic activities of many Kenyans.

We cannot, therefore, afford to allow a situation in which hard-earned incomes from co-operative endeavours are squandered or mismanaged by a few leaders and officials. My Government will, therefore, strengthen measures aimed at streamlining the co-operative movement as an important sector of our national development strategy.

I wish now to turn, for a while, to the international scene, since, as a nation, we are only a part of a larger international community. Just this year, I ended my tenure as the OAU Chairman. During the two years of my chairmanship, we were preoccupied with many African issues, including those affecting Chad, Western Sahara, Namibia and South Africa.

Kenya is already on record for her active support for the liberation struggle in Namibia and it is our hope that the perpetrators of racial domination and colonialism in the country will see the sense and need to abide by UN resolutions geared towards Namibia's self-determination and attainment of political independence. Similarly, Kenya has consistently condemned the policies of apartheid perpetuated by the South African regime. The practice of racial discrimination constitutes a negation of human dignity. It is, therefore, our hope that apartheid will finally give way to nationalism, human freedom and justice.

Accord

My Government supports fully the continuing OAU efforts to bring about accord in the troubled country of Chad where the nationals have seen more violence than peace during the whole period of independence and nationhood. Similarly, we urge all concerned parties to devote their energies towards the search for a solution to the Western Sahara question in conformity with the OAU resolutions.

Nearer home, my Government will continue to maintain and strengthen the policy of good neighbourliness. Greater attention will be reserved for exploring avenues of increasing trade and commerce with our neighbours. Already, there are encouraging developments regarding some of the obstacles that have stood in the way of full and meaningful co-operation among former partners in the East African Community. We hope that an agreement will soon be reached in the interest of all the people of the East African region.

In conclusion, let me emphasise the need for us to reflect on our past achievements and failures with a view to planning for a more prosperous future. As we approach the third decade of our nationhood, let us pause and think of where we are heading and how our national objectives will best be realised. Let us initiate and be ready to sustain a new spirit that will give us determination and sense of purpose in all our endeavours.

In order to face the inevitable challenges of tomorrow, we must resolve to work as a single nation in the Nyayo philosophy of peace, love and unity.

PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES RELEASE OF MUTUNGA, OTIENO

Release from Detention

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 21 Oct 83 pp 1, 32

[Article by Mitch Odero and Enos Nyagah]

[Text]

PRESIDENT Daniel arap Moi yesterday released from detention Prof. Vincent Otieno and Mr. Willy Mutunga who were both teaching at the University of Nairobi.

Prof. Otieno, a former dean of the faculty of engineering, arrived at his Ngong Road home, Nairobi, at 9 a.m. Mutunga, whose family had left Nairobi to live in the countryside following his detention, was also released in the morning.

Prof. Otieno, who was reported by the relatives as "tired" and could not talk to the press, expressed through the relative his appreciation to the president for releasing him.

"His relatives, family, friends and he are very thankful to the president for releasing him," the relative added.

The president pointed out that cases of all those still detained were under constant review adding that they would be released as and when they reformed.

Prof. Otieno was involved in the first treason trial arising out of last year's August 1 disturbances along with Mr. Raila Odinga, son of a former vice-president Mr. Oginga Odinga and Otieno Mak'Onyango, a former assistant managing editor with *Sunday Standard*. The three

were all later detained.

Mutunga, who was a lecturer in commercial law, was arrested on June 10, last year, and charged with being in possession of a seditious publication. He was later detained.

Meanwhile, the president yesterday called on the university students to join in the fight against tribalism and other social evils in the country.

Speaking to the students who turned up to cheer him near their halls of residence, the president reiterated that he had faith in the country's youth.

He emphasised to the

students of the need to use the education and skills they were acquiring at the university to help develop their country saying the yardstick for measuring a person's magnanimity and earning recognition in history was one's contribution to humanity and not wealth acquired.

And later in the evening the president found time to watch a football match at the city stadium between two soccer giants, Gor Mahia and AFC Leopards.

On arrival at the stadium at 4.25 p.m. escorted by Nairobi PC, Mr. Fred Waiganjo, the president was welcomed with prolonged cheers from *wananchi* who chanted the Nyayo slogan.

Before presenting the Kenyatta Day Cup to the win-

ners, Gor Mahia, President Moi said all the teams should at all times display attitude of brotherhood both at the stadium and outside. The president also thanked all those concerned with the organisation of yesterday's match which realised a record gate collection of Shs. 326,000 and called on the City Commission to see to it that the two clubs got their fair share.

The president was in high praise of the high standard of soccer displayed by the two teams.

President Moi was accompanied by Vice-President Mwai Kibaki and several other cabinet ministers, including the culture and social services minister, Mr. Kenneth Matiba.

Scores Amnesty International

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 21 Oct 83 pp 1, 32

[Article by Charles Kulundu and Wachira Muchaki]

[Text]

PRESIDENT Moi yesterday blasted the London-based Amnesty International for interfering in Kenya's internal affairs and declared that he will not be pressurised to release any detainees who were detained for the preservation of peace and security.

And the president was wildly cheered by thousands of jubilant *wananchi* who thronged Uhuru Park yesterday when he announced he had released some political detainees.

President Moi said he will not be influenced by the "dirty" writings of people who lived more than 10,000 miles away from Kenya and yet claimed to know what was best for this country.

He disclosed that he will continue to release the few remaining detainees as each detainee qualifies for release, emphasising that each case will depend on the individual changed attitude.

President Moi also disclosed the peace and co-operation in the East African region was steadily returning to normal and cited Tanzania and Uganda leaders'

efforts to normalise relations with Kenya as an example of the moves to bring back the region co-operation that once existed between the three former partners in the defunct East African Community.

On the wider African unity, President Moi explained that Kenya's close relations with Ethiopia continues uninterrupted saying "when I say I want peace with Somalia, this peace is not at the expense of Kenya's close relations with Ethiopia".

President Moi echoed the call by Uganda President Milton Obote, for all Ugandan nationals living outside that country to return home and said: "I will use all the powers at my disposal to help bring about peace in Uganda".

And he appealed to Ugan-

And he appealed to Uganda exiles abroad to go back home and assist President Milton Obote in task of reconstruction.

He observed that Obote had recently made a reconciliatory move to all Ugandans living in United States and other places to return home for the sake of peace and progress in the country.

President Moi reaffirmed his determination to fight all forms of tribalism and urged those who were voted out during the last elections not to divide *wananchi* for their own personal ambitions.

He expressed his confidence in the youth of Kenya, including the Nairobi University students, whom he said should face the future with confidence.

He added that the voter turn-out during last month's elections was between 80 and 90 per cent and thanked all Kenyans for the peaceful manner in which they conducted themselves during the election campaign.

He disclosed that in future, voters roll will be brought up-to-date to exclude those who have died and those who have moved from one area to another.

Turning to some people whom he said were bent on using his name for personal gain, the president strongly warned such people that they will face severe disciplinary action from the government if found out.

CSO: 3400/215

JUDICIAL INQUIRY INTO CHARGES AGAINST NJONJO TO BEGIN

Ex-Minister Will Receive Summons

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Oct 83 pp 1, 20

[Article by Gideon Mulaki]

[Text] The Judicial Commission set up to inquire into allegations against the former Minister for Constitutional Affairs, Mr Charles Njonjo, is to start work on October 28.

The directive was signed by President Moi on October 20 and contained in a special issue of the Kenya Gazette issued yesterday.

The inquiry will be conducted at the Old Chamber, Parliament Buildings, starting at 10 a.m. next Friday.

Among the commission's terms of reference are to inquire into allegations that Mr Njonjo conducted himself in a manner prejudicial to the security of the State, the position and image of the President and Government of Kenya.

The President has also directed the commissioners to summon Mr Njonjo and any other person to testify on oath and to produce any books, plans and documents that the commissioners may require.

The commission will also inquire into allegations that Mr Njonjo was a party to a conspiracy or conspiracies to overthrow the Kenya Government in August 1982 or concealment of such conspiracy or conspiracies.

It will also look into claims that Mr Njonjo was a party to allegedly unlawful activities of Mr Andrew Mungai Muthemba and whether he was party to the convening of a Rungiri Presbyterian Church of East Africa prayer meeting on June 12, 1983 and/or its conversion into an irregular political gathering with the intention of undermining the position and image of the President and political leadership of the country.

The commission is also to inquire into allegations that Mr Njonjo acted against Kenya's national interest and policy of maintaining good neighbourliness and of opposing the inhuman regime of South Africa.

Allegations that Mr Njonjo was a party to a conspiracy to overthrow the Government of Seychelles in November 1981, when President Moi was Chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), will also be looked into.

The commission will also look into allegations that Mr Njonjo misused his office when he was Attorney-General and/or Minister for Constitutional Affairs.

It will also inquire into allegations that Mr Njonjo arrogated to himself the duties and powers of the President; that he solicited or received or attempted to receive or offered or made or attempted to make corrupt payments, granted favours or acted to the prejudice of individuals, to seek political support, to undermine the process of democracy and to protect persons involved in illegal activities.

The commission is also to inquire generally, or in particular, into any other matter pertaining to the above matters and to submit a report in accordance with Section 7(1) of the Commission of Inquiry Act.

President Moi directed Mr Justice C.H.E. Miller and Mr Justice C.B. Madan of the Court of Appeal and Justice (Mrs) Effie Owuor of the High Court to be commissioners. Mr Justice Miller is the chairman of the commission.

The President has appointed Mr Jared Benson Kangwana and Mr Benjamin Patrick Kubo as secretaries of the commission. Mr Lee Gacuiga Muthoga, Mr Timan Ndere Njuki and Mr John Walter Onyango Otieno have been appointed counsels to assist the commission.

"And I direct that the inquiry may be held at such times and in such places as the commissioners may from time to time determine" and that it shall "be held in public or in private or partly public and partly in private as the commissioners may from time to time determine," the President said in the gazette notice.

President Moi also urged the commission to conduct the inquiry with diligence and speed and to make its report without undue delay.

In a separate notice signed by Mr Justice Miller, Mr Njonjo has been asked to appear before the commission either in person or through his advocate to cross-examine any witness or to adduce material evidence "without unreasonable delay," on his behalf "in refutation of or otherwise in relation to the evidence".

Mr Justice Miller's notice added that the commission "will proceed to hold the inquiry and receive evidence pertaining thereto, your (Njonjo's) absence notwithstanding".

Mr Justice Miller's notice was also dated October 20 and was to be served on Mr Njonjo at his home in Haivasha Avenue, Muthaiga, Post Office Box 40666, Nairobi. Mr Njonjo was also required to acknowledge the notice.

Proceedings Start

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 28 Oct 83 pp 1, 28

[Article by Gichuru Njihia]

[Text] The judicial inquiry into allegations against the former Minister for Constitutional Affairs, Mr Charles Njonjo, starts today.

Yesterday, the counsels assisting the Judicial Commission and those for Mr Njonjo inspected the Old Chamber at Parliament Buildings, where the inquiry is to be held.

The commission is headed by Mr Justice C.H.E. Miller of the Court of Appeal, Mr Justice C.B. Madan, also of the Court of Appeal, and Justice (Mrs) Effie Owuor of the High Court are members of the commission.

The counsels were briefed by the two secretaries to the commission, Mr Benjamin Patrick Kubo, the Deputy Public Prosecutor, and a Nairobi lawyers, Mr Jared Benson Kangwana, on the seating arrangements.

Mr Paul Muite and Mr W.S. Deverell will appear for Mr Njonjo. Mr Lee Muthoga will head the team in assisting the commission. Other members of the team are Mr Timan Njugi and Mr Onyango Otieno.

Briefing

Interviewed after the briefing, Mr Muite and Mr Deverell, said they were ready for the inquiry. But they declined to say if Mr Njonjo will personally appear before the commission today.

They also declined to give the number of witnesses they expected to call. "We are all set, but you should wait and see who will be here tomorrow morning."

Asked if a British lawyer who was earlier said to have been engaged would join them in representing Mr Njonjo and if he had been cleared, Mr Muite said: "Only two of us will be appearing for Mr Njonjo".

Mr Muthoga said: "We are ready for the inquiry." Asked how long it will take, he said only the commissioners could determine that. He added that a number of witnesses would help the commission in the inquiry.

Mr Muthoga said this would be the second judicial inquiry to be held in Kenya. The first was held in 1964 over a maize scandal in which the current Minister for Lands and Settlement, Mr Paul Ngei, was alleged to have been involved.

But he pointed out that a judicial inquiry was not a trial but a fact-finding exercise. He said the witnesses would assist the commission and that his team would only guide them on how to give information.

Today's session will start at 10 a.m., with an address by Mr Justice Miller. The Attorney-General, Mr Justice Matthew Muli, will then address the commission before the counsels for both sides make their submissions.

Mr Kubo said rules and procedures to be followed during the inquiry had been worked out. He said the counsels had been asked to appear in their robes during the opening.

Although the inquiry is open to members of the public, tight security is expected at the Old Chamber where it is to be held.

Mr Muthoga said the commission may, at times, go into private sessions if the commissioners so determine.

President Moi suspended Mr Njonjo from his Cabinet post on June 29. He then set up the Judicial Commission to inquire into allegations made against Mr Njonjo inside and outside Parliament. After his suspension, Mr Njonjo resigned as the MP for Kikuyu and also as the Kanu Kikuyu sub-branch chairman. He was suspended from the ruling party on July 7.

Among the commission's terms of reference is "to inquire into allegations that Mr Njonjo conducted himself in a manner prejudicial to the security of the State, the position and image of the President and the Government of Kenya".

The commission will also inquire into allegations that Mr Njonjo was a party to a conspiracy or conspiracies to overthrow the Kenya Government in August 1982 or concealment of such conspiracy or conspiracies.

It will also look into claims that Mr Njonjo was a party to allegedly unlawful activities of Mr Andrew Muthemba and whether he was party to the convening of a Rungiri presbyterian Church of East Africa prayer meeting on June 12, 1983 and/or its conversion into an irregular political gathering with the intention of undermining the position and image of the President and political leadership of the country.

Another area to be looked into is if Mr Njonjo acted against Kenya's national interest and policy of maintaining good neighbourliness and of opposing the inhuman regime of South Africa.

The commission will also inquire into claims that Mr Njonjo was a party to a conspiracy to overthrow the Government of Seychelles in November, 1981 when President Moi was Chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

It will also look into claims that Mr Njonjo misused his office when he was Attorney-General and/or Minister and that he arrogated to himself the duties and powers of the President.

CSO: 3400/216

MAXIMUM LENDING RATES TO DROP BY ONE PERCENT

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 28 Oct 83 p 1

[Article by Mwaniki M'Thaiya]

[Text] THE maximum lending rates chargeable on loans and advances by commercial banks have been reduced from 16 to 15 per cent per annum, with effect from November 1.

According to a statement from the Central Bank of Kenya, signed yesterday by the Governor, Mr Philip Ndegwa, the maximum lending rates chargeable on loans and advances by financial institutions will not exceed 20 per cent per annum.

Mr. Ndegwa's statement further said that the method of calculating lending rates by both banks and financial institutions would be based on the reducing balance method.

Charging of commitment fees, negotiation fees, front-end fees and such other fees--already unauthorised for commercial banks--will not be allowed for financial institutions, according to Mr. Ndegwa's statement.

The measures take into account that commercial banks enjoy about 40 per cent of their deposits in current accounts free of charge, while financial institutions have to pay interest to depositors on all the deposits placed on them.

"It is for this reason that a five per cent difference has been allowed between the maximum rates chargeable by banks, and those chargeable by financial institutions. One of the objectives of these measures is to eliminate a system whereby financial institutions have been able to charge effective rates of over 30 per cent per annum by virtue of using add-on or flat method of calculating lending rates, as well as loading the rate with a host of fees and other charges," Mr. Ndegwa said.

He said the measures were expected to stimulate lending activities and further growth of the economy.

CSO: 3400/216

MWANGALE SEES HOPE FOR BETTER COOPERATION WITH TANZANIA

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 20 Oct 83 p 1

[Article by Wachira Muchoki]

[Text] KENYA and Tanzania have agreed to accelerate the improvement of relations between them, the minister for foreign affairs, Mr. Elijah Mwangale, said at a press conference yesterday.

Briefing the press on his recent trip to New York where he delivered Kenya's foreign policy statement, Mwangale said he held fruitful discussions with Tanzania's foreign affairs minister, Mr. Salim Salim, who expressed Tanzania's desire to co-operate with Kenya.

Mwangale said there were concerted efforts between the two countries to normalise relations as soon as possible. "There is an enhanced desire to hasten the establishment of normal relations between Kenyans and Tanzanians for the benefit of the East African region," he said.

Asked whether that meant that Tanzania would reopen its border with Kenya, the

minister said: "The decision to close the border was Tanzania's not ours but we are now optimistic — discussions are going on at all levels of government."

The minister said that although there is no fixed timetable or programme for a summit between the two countries, there is, however, a strong possibility that a meeting between him and Salim Salim will be arranged in the near future.

Mwangale said President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania is among heads of state who have been invited by the Kenya government for the 20th independence anniversary celebrations in December this year: "We look forward to receiving him together with other invited guests."

Accompanied by his two assistant ministers, Prof. Paul Sumbi and Mr. Philip Leakey, the minister stressed that geopolitical co-operation between Kenya and Tanzania would be most beneficial in economic terms.

On Kenya's foreign policy statement which he delivered to the 38th session of the UN General Assembly last week, the minister said he expressed Kenya's profound sadness and condolences to the families of

the victims of the tragic incident that claimed 16 Korean lives including those of four cabinet ministers on October 9 in Rangoon, Burma. "Kenya strongly condemned this act and pointed out that acts of terrorism and political assassination will not solve anything and, therefore, deserve strong global condemnation."

Outlining the issues he highlighted in his address to the UN, Mwangale reiterated Kenya's stand on apartheid and termed it as an abhorrent and obnoxious system.

Saying that South African authorities are consistently engaged in a policy of destabilisation of its neighbouring states, the minister condemned the attack by South Africa on the Mozambican capital of Maputo early last week.

On the delayed independence of Namibia, the minister said America had aggravated the situation by insisting that Cuban troops should be withdrawn from neighbouring Angola as a precondition for the independence negotiations: "The issue of Cuban troops in Angola is a totally different issue and should not arise."

MOI'S ARRIVAL IN SAUDI ARABIA REPORTED

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 24 Oct 83 p 1

[Text]

JEDDAH, (KNA) — President Moi arrived in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, to a red carpet welcome shortly before 1 p.m. yesterday.

On arrival, he was met by King Fahad Bin Abdulaziz, who is the head of state and also the prime minister. Also on hand to welcome the president on his two-day official visit were Saudi ministers and Kenyan embassy officials.

President Moi and the King then received the national anthems of their two countries.

President Moi was then escorted to the royal lounge where he and his ministers were served with the Arabian coffee. He was later driven through the streets of Jeddah to Al Hamra Palace where he is residing during the visit. He held informal talks with the King at the palace before lunch.

Also in attendance during the one-hour talks were the minister for

finance and planning, Professor George Saitoti, minister for foreign affair, Mr. Elijah Mwangale, minister for energy and regional development, Mr. Nicholas Biwott, minister for tourism, Mr. Maina Wanjigi, as well as senior government officials.

The King was accompanied by several ministers of his government.

Later yesterday, President Moi was treated to a royal dinner hosted by the King. The two leaders then held official talks.

Earlier on departure from Nairobi, the president was seen off at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport by the vice-president and minister for home affairs, Mr. Mwai Kibaki, the chief of general staff, Gen. J. K. Mulinge, chief secretary and head of civil service, Mr. Jeremiah Kiereni, Nairobi provincial commissioner, Mr. Fred Waiganjo,

cabinet ministers, assistant ministers, members of parliament and senior government officials, adds WACHIRA MUCHOKI.

The president was accompanied by Wanjigi, Mwangale, minister of state, Hussein Maalim Mohammed, assistant foreign affairs minister, Mr. Philip Leakey, permanent secretary responsible for development co-ordination and cabinet office, Mr. Simon Nyachae, permanent secretary in the ministry of finance and planning, Mr. H. M. Mule, permanent secretary in the ministry of energy and regional development, Mr. J. Karuga and the managing director of The Kenya Times Limited, Mr. J. G. Shamalla.

During the Saudi Arabia visit the president will discuss bilateral matters between Kenya and the oil-rich country.

CSO: 3400/215

KENYA

NATION TRIES TO CLIMB OUT OF RED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 1 Nov 83 p 11

[Text]

NAIROBI — When Kenya's President Daniel Arap Moi was sworn in for a third term of office last month he pulled no punches.

Instead of the traditional inauguration speech of self-congratulation, he read what amounted to the riot act to his ministers, Government officials and the population.

Kenya could no longer afford to live beyond its means, he said, or to borrow more than it could repay.

His tough message brought to the fore the fundamental economic challenge in Kenya which the general election signally failed to do.

The voting was marked by the lowest electoral turnout for years, and produced much the same mixed bag of MPs within the confines of the Kenyan African National Union (Kanu), the sole legal party.

It was a result well short of an assertion of presidential authority, or indeed of a mandate for reform. Yet both of those are needed to return the country to the stability and prosperity which made it one of the West's closest allies in Africa, and a State once regarded as a model of economic and political development for Africa.

The challenge now facing President Moi is twofold. He has to contain the apparent political dissent both within the ranks of his party, and outside it, which resulted most dramatically in the abortive coup of August, 1982.

He must also tackle the inefficiencies and weak management of the bureaucracy, compounded by corruption, which have undermined the efforts being made to cope with Kenya's economic crisis.

On the bottom line of any appraisal of Kenya's economic and political prospects lie two statistics.

The first is the population growth rate of 4% which on recent trends sees the country's 18-million people doubling by the end of the century. This steady rise means a new strain on social services, and more severe unemployment. Between 200 000 and 300 000 young people enter the job market each year.

This is all the more serious because of the second statistic: that less than 20% of the country is good to average agricultural land.

Kenya has no known mineral resources of any substance, and there is only room for limited expansion of two of its key exports, coffee and tea, which accounted for 40% of foreign-exchange earnings last year.

In spite of businessmen's reservations, President Moi is determined to get to grips with the economic problems. The months ahead will tell, but the country's record of frank assessments and poor performance is not encouraging. — Financial Times.

CSO: 3400/215

LESOTHO

BRIEFS

JAPANESE GRANT AGREEMENT--The governments of Japan and the Kingdom of Lesotho have agreed on a grant aid totalling 78 million yen, which is equivalent to \$335,000, for the supply of Japanese rice. The total amount includes the cost of 50 million yen, an equivalent of \$215,000, for the commodity, and all trade costs to be incurred, including inland transportation, of up to 28 million yen, an equivalent of \$120,000. The exchange of notes for the grant aid were signed today in Maseru by his excellency, Mr Eiji Seki, ambassador of Japan, and the honorable E.R. Sekhonyana, the minister of foreign affairs. The government of Japan up to the present time has accepted five trainees for Japan's International Corporation Agency training courses from Lesotho as part of their technical cooperation. The food aid for which the exchange of notes were signed today is the first grant aid to the Kingdom of Lesotho, and it symbolizes the good will and the friendship of the government and people of Japan for the government and people of Lesotho, and manifests the existing close cooperative relationship between the two countries.
[Text] [MB170910 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 16 Nov 83 MB]

BREAD BAN DEFENDED--A spokesman for the Lesotho Government today denied reports from South African newspapers that Lesotho had banned the importation of bread from South Africa as a retaliatory measure against South Africa's border restrictions against Lesotho. The spokesman said that the South African media were determined to (?send) claims that would lead to unhealthy relations between South Africa and Lesotho. The spokesman said that decisions to control the importation of food stuffs from South Africa were not a new phenomenon. These were taken from time to time to protect producers in Lesotho. He quoted the example on the restriction of eggs, vegetables, and mealie meal, which were imposed more than 3 years ago, long before South Africa, had imposed border restrictions on Lesotho. The spokesman said the decision to restrict bread imports was taken purely on economic rather than political considerations, and had nothing whatsoever to do with the border situation. [Text] [MB111554 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 11 Nov 83]

CSO: 3400/261

MALI

DETAILS OF FOUR PROJECTS WITH CANADA GIVEN

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 2 Oct 83 p 4

[Article by Alassane Niakate]

[Text] Canadian-Malian cooperation has recently produced some specific results. Four small projects affecting a variety of fields, designed a few years ago by Canada, have just been inaugurated and officially turned over to our country by the Canadian ambassador to Mali, residing in Abidjan, Mr Ernest Herbert.

These projects are: a handling system for the port of Mopti, a water supply system for Djenne, a grain warehouse for Gao, and a people's education center for the city of Tombouctou. These projects thus involve hydraulic engineering, food sufficiency, and the social and cultural domain.

Things could hardly have happened otherwise, for Canada, ever since it established contact with the nations of the Sahel, has realized the great socio-economic, political, and human significance of the Niger River. Ever since the first years of the Canadian-Malian cooperation program, priority has been granted to projects related to the life of the river, both in terms of support for COMANAV [Mali Navigation Company?] and also in terms of financing for small projects affecting small groups of fishermen. Canada has provided advisers on navigation and management as well as technical experts. It has granted fellowships for study in Canada. It has equipped COMANAV with two 275 kW generators, two cranes, four motors for tugboats, and a radio communication system for the main river ports. In addition, it has helped to install 40 buoys, with a great deal of the work being done by local labor, as well as boiler work and water tank construction. This is all tangible evidence of the quality of Canada's cooperation program in river transport systems.

The handling system which has just been opened in Mopti makes use of technology adapted to meet the needs of COMANAV. It was designed by a Canadian engineer, and has a mobile dock which can be adjusted to any water level on the river. It can handle bulk or bagged merchandise of any weight or size. It cost 240 million FM [Malian Francs], and its completion required 7 years.

The water supply system for the city of Djenne developed by Canada represents a victory over nature in a region which, although surrounded by water, suffered from serious problems with its supply of drinking water. This water supply project is one of many aspects of Canadian support provided to improve the water supply system in Mali. Canada has granted a subsidy of over 3 billion FM to cover such programs. Among the results of Canada's intervention, in addition to the system for the city of Djenne, are a similar system in Douentza and Djre, and the Central Water Analysis Laboratory in Bamako.

The ambassador expressed his pleasure in witnessing the hardworking spirit demonstrated by the people of Djenne, who organized in order to obtain the Canadian assistance, which is quite limited in scope. Committees were set up in Djenne, leaders were appointed, the people showed a great spirit of initiative in establishing an equitable rate structure, and a necessary supply of operating capital was created in order to obtain fuel supplies for the pump, and to be able to purchase spare parts.

Ever since the severe drought which afflicted the Sahel 10 years ago, Canada has implemented a major cooperation program. Among the priorities set jointly by Canada and Mali, food has been given a leading position. The Canadian federal government, which is highly sensitive to Mali's needs in this sector, has developed a group of projects related to food supplies.

Among others, these projects include the following: food production, grain transport, drinking water supplies, plant protection, the formation of cooperatives, and an active participation in the project to reorganize the grain market.

Canada supports the food strategy which Mali has developed. The Canadian cooperation is also shown by sending grains through multilateral organizations such as the World Food Program.

As a response to a request by Mali to increase its storage capacities, the construction of a warehouse is another aspect of Canada's action to meet the population's essential needs.

In response to this need, the Gao warehouse (a hangar of 600 m²) was built, along with sanitary facilities, a guardhouse, a fence and gate. Its cost was 200 million Malian francs. Canada chose the region of Gao for this facility as this area was one of the regions most harshly affected by the grain shortage, because it is an essential transit point for food aid, and it is a crucial point in attaining the objective of food sufficiency.

With this 1500-ton storage capacity, Gao will be more able to absorb and manage efficiently emergency food shipments.

The new people's education center in Tombouctou reflects the importance which Canada assigns to developing and respecting cultural and human values. This is another dimension of our cooperation which Canada has continued to support. In Tombouctou, the infrastructure necessary for the development of human and social values was inadequate. Canada recognized that this was a high-priority need and decided to help Mali to resolve this problem.

In turning over all these developments to local authorities, the Canadian ambassador expressed his happiness and that of his country which has joined in association with Mali to preserve local values. To do so, efforts have been made by a variety of groups, by the UDPM [Democratic Union of Malian People], by the government, administrative districts, by town governments, and by the people of Mali.

7679
CSO: 3419/114

MALI

TECHNICAL, SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION WITH FRANCE

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 2 Oct 83 p 4

[Text] The Franco-Malian joint commission on agronomic, zootechnical, forestry, hydrobiological, and geological research began its work on Friday morning at the Ministry of State for Economy and Planning. This meeting was held 2 months before the second session of the full Franco-Malian commission to be held in Paris in November 1983. It is co-chaired: for France by Mr Jean Pierre Raison, deputy director of research and scientific information at the French ministry of cooperation; and for Mali by Mr Zoumena Sacko, technical adviser at the ministry of state for economy and planning.

In his opening speech, Mr Sacko spoke of the importance of this session which, he said, will draw up a record of the cooperation between the two countries, and will try to find effective solutions for the financial and material problems facing our scientific and technical research program, designed to be applied to development needs.

The speaker said he was convinced that the Malian and French experts will, at the end of their work, find new prospects in the field of scientific and technical research.

The same hope was expressed by the leader of the French delegation who mentioned the need for the two parties to reflect on joint projects and to begin a new approach which will then have to be translated into action.

In addition to technical assistance and support provided for training Malian people, Franco-Malian cooperation covers the following areas.

First of all, agronomic research. In this area, France provides assistance for the stations at N'Tarla and Sotuba, and for

various research projects on irrigated rice cultivation, river crops, sugar cane, and chemical fertilizers.

Then in its zootechnical, forestry, and hydro-geological research programs, Franco-Malian cooperation includes a campaign against the deterioration of pasturelands, research on fish populations of the central delta of the Niger River, a study of nursery production methods, etc.

For geological research, France has provided assistance with the geological mapping of the Adrar des Iforas, with photo-geological studies of western Mali, and with geochemical and petrogeological studies of southwestern Mali.

As may be observed, Franco-Malian cooperation in scientific and technical research responds to interests shared by both of our countries. It is also in harmony with our food sufficiency policy and our campaign against desertification.

7679
CSO: 3419/114

MOZAMBIQUE

FORMER PRISONER OF RNM RECOUNTS CAPTIVITY

Zimbabwe Trains Stopped by Bandits

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Oct 83 p 3

[Article by Mario Ferro: "Jose Antonio Carroca, Liberated from Enemy Claws, Says Bandits Did Not Want to Allow Zimbabwe Trains to Pass on Chicualacuala Line"]

[Text] When the armed bandits attacked trains on the Chicualacuala rail line, they had only one purpose in mind: To hinder the movement of goods from and to Zimbabwe, stealing products such as corn and sugar, and attacking the passengers, taking all their property away from them. These disclosures were made yesterday morning in Maputo by Jose Antonio Carroca, a 43-year-old Mozambican, married and the father of four minor children, who was a prisoner of the armed bandits for 5 months.

Jose Antonio Carroca told journalists that he once again became a free citizen the moment units of the FPLM [Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique] began to attack the camps of the armed bandits in the Province of Inhambane, at which time he managed to escape. For several months, Jose Antonio Carroca had the same jailer as Mrs. Devi Bai, and her son, Narendra Bhay, and Eduardo Regado Ribeiro. They constituted a group whose members got to know each other under extremely difficult conditions and who, as one of the persons admitted, developed strong and unforgettable friendship.

Working for the Railroads of Mozambique for the past 19 years, Jose Antonio Carroca was taken prisoner by the armed bandits on 18 April 1983 while doing his job as train engineer on the run between the village of Barragem and Mabalane, on the Chicualacuala line.

"It was about 2045 when the engine ran over a mine that had been placed on the line. After the explosion, the train was derailed and the bandits opened fire with their weapons, approaching the wreckage of the train. I was taken prisoner together with a friend of mine who was traveling with me, on the engineer's seat," Jose Antonio Carroca said. He then added:

"The bandits were not interested in the goods that were carried in the freight cars. They forced me and my friend to go into the bush with the rations I

had on me. They took all my food away. They tied my arms with rope and forced me to walk. At night they tied not only my arms but also my legs so that I would not be able to escape."

Jose Antonio Carroca says that his prisoner status was due to the fact that he was an employee of the Railroads while his friend, who was not a railroad employee, received orders to return but was warned not to tell anybody that he had been a prisoner.

"They told my friend that the FPLM would shoot him down if he were to tell them that he was captured by the armed bandits. The bandits told me that they did not want the trains to run on the line to Zimbabwe and they asked me why I continued to work on the train. I told them that I had to work and that I never refused any higher order in my entire life," Jose Antonio Carroca said.

For a long time, he went from one camp to the next, until he arrived at a place where he met Mrs Devi Bai and her son as well as Eduardo Regado Ribeiro. Like the other three persons, he heard aircraft flying over the place where he was being held and on the next day he learned that the South Africans had dropped 9 tons of miscellaneous weapons by parachute.

But before that, in another camp, Jose Antonio Carroca got the good news that Ezequiel Zacarias Coelho, 36, a locomotive mechanic, was alive and not dead; nevertheless, the mechanic Coelho was a prisoner of the armed bandits, like he; he never had any better news.

Both had an opportunity to talk in prison. Ezequiel was made prisoner on 16 February 1983 as the bandits attacked the train to which he was assigned. The fireman was seriously wounded in the legs during the attack and was unable to walk. "The bandits gunned the fireman down in cold blood," said Jose Antonio Carroca.

Jose Antonio Carroca said that the armed bandits were in radio communication with what they called the "outside" and what, as he said, was nothing more than South Africa. "What country in the area, if not South Africa, could send weapons to the bandits?" Jose Antonio Carroca asked.

He was liberated when units of the Armed Forces began to attack the enemy positions. From that moment on, he was no longer tied up and it was easier for him to move around; this enabled him to escape the enemy on 25 September amid the confusion of the bandits as a result of the army's attack.

Just 2 days later he arrived at a barracks in the District of Panda; he was then sent to the district seat and later on to Homoine where he spent the night before moving on to Maxixe. At the beginning of this month, he crossed the Bay of Inhambane in a boat and reached the provincial capital.

"There is one aspect which I would like to alert our government to. The persons who work on the trains should get military training so that they would

know what to do when the armed bandits attack the trains. I do not know whether this is possible but this is a matter of concern for me," said Jose Antonio Carroca who then was asked a question by a journalist:

"Do you intend to go back to your job?"

"Yes, I have to work!"

South Africa Supports Bandits

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 14 Oct 83 p 4

[Article by Artur Ricardo: "Eyewitness Testimony by Two Citizens Who Were Captured and Held in Mambuili"]

[Excerpts] Jose Antonio Carroco is an engineer for CFM [Mozambique Railroad]-South; he was captured last April on the way from Magude (Maputo) to Mabalane (Gaza). He said that his story began after the locomotive had been derailed when it hit a mine that had been placed by the bandits. At the same time, the bandits opened fire and killed several persons. He managed to survive that and the bandits then turned up and asked him:

"Do you not know that we do not want trains to run here? Do you not know that many people die on this rail line? Since you are a government worker, we have orders to take you with us."

"No sooner said than done," Carroco continued, "they took me into the bush with them. They took my food rations which were very good and they gave me watermelon. Then they tied me up and I was subjected to several interrogations. After that I was moved to the base which is located in the District of Chibuto, in the Province of Gaza; from there they took me to Mambuili in the Province of Inhambane.

Captured without Reason

Questioned by journalists as to whether, during the time they were held at the bandit bases, somebody might have given them the reason why they were captured, they replied:

"They told me that they had orders to capture or kill government workers. They explained to me that, since I was somewhat older, it was not worth the trouble to give me military training. I was supposed to wait until there would be an opportunity to find a job for me," said Jose Antonio Carroco.

"They always told us that we would have to go away, that we would have to go to South Africa as soon as the airplane came. But it never came and we continued to live in misery. I was sick for 30 days and they took me to a male nurse whom they considered to be a doctor. He had no medications and the only thing he advised me to do was not to eat salty food or things with sugar," Devi Bai said.

Those two citizens were eyewitnesses to the involvement of South Africa in the operations of the armed bandits; they said that "last August, during the night, we heard the noise of an aircraft that had come to unload equipment. They said that it came from the outside but they did not want to specify which country. But some of them said openly that the equipment came from South Africa."

They also said that, after the destruction of the Mambuili base, the armed bandits lived in a very disorganized manner: "We were no longer under any control in Pululo where they found refuge later on." This was a big help in enabling these two innocent persons to escape.

Both told the domestic and international media that, after they ran into elements of the People's Forces, they were taken to very safe places and they were treated very well, from the bath they were able to take all the way to the food they were given.

5058
CSO: 3442/31

MOZAMBIQUE

GOVERNMENT SEEKS RETURN OF THREE STOLEN AIRCRAFT

MB061206 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 6 Nov 83

[Text] The Maputo newspaper, DOMINGO, has published an account of how four light planes and a helicopter working for the Mozambique state company TTA, were stolen and taken to South Africa. The aircraft had just completed a crop spraying operation in Botswana, and they were about to return to Maputo, flown by foreign pilots with Mozambican copilots. One of the planes then developed a fault and the Mozambican copilots and mechanics were ordered to stay behind to await technical help. The other planes took off immediately, changed route and headed for South Africa. The helicopter was left at a small airfield in Botswana where a new crew arrived shortly afterward to complete the theft. When the aircraft failed to arrive in Maputo, the Mozambican authorities immediately contacted Botswana and an alert was put out. The following day, 22 October, a request for information was sent to all countries in the region. Last Monday, South Africa revealed that the planes had passed through Jan Smuts Airport in Johannesburg on their way to other destinations in South Africa and Swaziland. DOMINGO newspaper says one of the planes is being held under court order in Durban. The pilot of another plane contacted Maputo on Thursday and offered to hand it back. The plane was picked up in Swaziland yesterday and flown back to Maputo. But it is discovered on arrival that an important piece of equipment was missing. Mozambique is continuing efforts to secure the return of the other three planes [as heard].

CSO: 3400/246

MOZAMBIQUE

WORK ON CHIPEMBE DAM CONTINUES

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 10 Oct 83 pp 8-9

[Excerpts] Work on relining the Chipembe Dam at Montepuez in the Province of Cabo Delgado, is to start this month. A project of great importance to the development of a very fertile region, the Chipembe Dam's construction was started in 1977 and involved the participation of 286 workers from the Integral Construction Company of Cabo Delgado, with technical advice given by specialists from the People's Democratic Republic of Korea as part of the cooperation agreements between that Asian country and Mozambique. Through its special correspondents, who were sent to Cabo Delgado, this newspaper is in a position to present a picture of this economic undertaking whose completion is expected by 1985.

Like N'guri, Chipembe is the "pretty little girl" of Cabo Delgado. Any group traveling to that province will inevitably have to include a visit to Chipembe. This is not only one of the most important projects now in progress in the Province of Cabo Delgado; upon completion, the Chipembe Dam will transform a vast area in the District of Montepuez, turning it into a development center for communal villages and agricultural cooperatives and proletarianizing the region's peasant masses. Chipembe is thus a promising installation for the future. "A future city must be established in the Chipembe area," the Chairman of the FRELIMO Party and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Marshal Samora Moises Machel said rather significantly during one of his visits to Cabo Delgado. This is a dream which is gradually becoming reality.

"The Completion of this project is the job of a team of technical advisors from the People's Republic of Korea and a team from the Integral Construction Company of Cabo Delgado as well as the Agricultural Enterprise of Cabo Delgado, 1 May, belonging to the Ministry of Construction and Water Power as well as the Ministry of Agriculture, respectively.

"Construction work began in 1979 under the sponsorship of the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture in Cabo Delgado with the technical support of Korean advisors. But the work was just limping along. There were two reasons for that: The absence of a blueprint and the shortage of equipment."

But there were other problems on top of these. It was not without reason that the Provincial Agricultural Directorate argued that technical guidance for the dam's construction should be shifted to the Provincial Construction and Water Power Directorate; this proposal was accepted. The only trouble was that almost a year went by between the proposal and the favorable ruling. Why?

Because of misunderstandings having to do with the "blueprint"--the article author continues--in other words, there was considerable jousting between the two government agencies and that of course only helped prolong the deadlock. A new and bitter debate however sprang up during that time and that only fueled the flames.

The Korean technical team guaranteed that the Chipembe area should yield rice but technicians from the Agronomic Research Institute were doubtful: Rice in Chipembe? Never. How to get out of this deadlock?

Minister Mario Machungo went to Cabo Delgado and issued an order: Go ahead with work on the Chipembe Dam. Shortly thereafter, the technical team submitted a draft and this was followed later on by the purchase of the necessary equipment, totalling 27 units and adding up to \$300,000. A new start was made on the project in a clearer atmosphere.

Today

"Things have been changing for the better" for the past 2 years; today, the project employs 286 workers, including stone masons, carpenters, and other workers on a higher skill level. The Montepuez River has been placed under control with the help of thousands of cubic meters of sand, piled up methodically by the caterpillar tractors and trucks. The artificial lake which was formed in this fashion extends for several meters [as published], storing the water which is to irrigate the plantations through a floodgate.

When we visited Chipembe less than a year ago, the workers of the Integral Construction Company of Cabo Delgado were busy making blocks to be used in lining the dam. They told us that more than 20,000 units would be needed.

"This job is of extreme importance to the dam's life. In other words, this is why the dam will not break up due to the erosion caused by rain water and the wind and this is why we have to line it with blocks," one of the CICAD [Integral Construction Company of Cabo Delgado] officials told us; he then added that "the crushed rock we are using here, we had to bring in from Nakhoma." "We have 12 workers there, equipped with a compressor and a hammer, that is, jackhammers," he said.

The dam's lining will be put in simultaneously with the construction of the spillway for water level control. After that comes the electrification phase which will complete the work on the construction of Chipembe.

The workers from CICAD assured us that they can meet the dam completion date, that is, in 1985. But they are somewhat cautious on account of the equipment and the fuel. Concerning the first point, they deplored the lack of spare parts

and accessories to repair some of the damaged machinery without which they cannot do the work at the same speed. "As for fuel, it is scarce although, so far, we have not been forced to suspend construction work."

5058

CSO: 3442/31

GOALS OF NATIONAL RAILROAD SCHOOL DESCRIBED

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 11 Oct 83 pp 8-9

[Address by National Railroad School Director Pedro Joel: "The Euphoria Is Over, Training Must Begin"]

[Excerpts] The railroads gave various training courses until 1977 which did the railroads little good because they were administered on a rather emotional basis. After the "training course fever" a new phase began, starting in 1977. Training was given in a different context, there was no more euphoria, with everybody taking courses, "even applicants who did not have any elementary education at all," said Pedro Joel, Director, National Railroad School, located in the city of Inhambane.

After the much-discussed failures leading up to 1977 and after the new guidelines had been drafted, the National Railroad School was officially opened in 1979.

Students attending standard courses graduated from that school with the 9th-class equivalency diploma. Applicants were supposed to have a 6th-class diploma. Ways of mutual assistance were studied through contacts with DINET (National Directorate of Technical Education), as well as the MEC (Ministry of Education and Culture).

"But in the meantime other problems had arisen. We had a shortage of equipment, of teaching staff, and financial support, among other things. On the other hand, we ran into practical questions. What courses should we give?

"Is it possible to train machinists in a school of this kind? Is it possible to train milling-machine operators and mechanics? What about the other specialties?

"In the end it was decided to give training courses in eight specialties: Right of way, operations, traction, signalling and communications, diesel traction mechanics, diesel-electric traction, steam engine workshop, and shunting operations.

"This planning process took some time and even after everything had been outlined, there were still some problems left. What about the instructors? The MEC did not guarantee the resolution of this question," Pedro Joel revealed.

The railroads had to let some of their production supervisors (on the middle and higher level) go and hire some aliens.

Installations in Other Hands

The Secretariat of State for Development of the Incomati and Limpopo Valley took over the school's facilities in 1981 and 1982.

"There was a negotiated agreement to the effect that the support facilities would be ceded for the training of some agricultural-livestock supervisory personnel," Pedro Joel said.

A part of the school complex was occupied in 1982 by Public Works. This is why the railroad sector did not give any courses during that period of time.

Training Executive Personnel

In the end, training courses were begun in three specialties: Movement operations, track, and engineers (traction).

The courses in each special field are subdivided into two parts. Looking at the right of way, for example, we have Level 1 which provided elementary knowledge on the techniques in the preservation of railroad lines; on Level 2, the subject matter is covered more in depth. Tools are supplied to teach the trainees how to straighten the track, to solve problems that might come up in the work sector, to change tracks, to make angle pieces and bisectrices and to do the grading. The two levels take a minimum of 12 [illegible in original] months. The subject matter is taught so as to be immediately useful.

"Entrance examinations are given at the school, not before. We have trainees with us who were selected from all provinces, except for Cabo Delgado, because there are no railroad lines there," he added. Are the country's special activities taken into account in planning the courses?

"Since we have to train men who can get things done, the training methods as such must be tied in with the country's real situation. These individuals cannot be trained in any other country because the practical field work varies from one country to the next. It is impossible to train Mozambican executive personnel in France because the operating procedures are different. The French have mechanized and computerized almost everything whereas we only have what we have," Pedro Joel replied.

5058

CSO: 3442/31

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

FISHING ENTERPRISE--The Mozambique-Soviet fishing company Mosopesca fulfilled 86 percent of its annual plan up to last month. It has caught more than 5,000 tons of fish and 200 tons of prawns. According to Mosopesca's director, the enterprise expects to fulfill its fish harvesting target. However, the same does not apply to prawns, because daily catches have dropped due to the drought. A total of 10 Mozambican workers are undergoing specialized training in the Soviet Union, and 10 others are attending a refresher course in Maputo. [Text] [MB131245 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 13 Nov 83]

CSO: 3442/38

NAMIBIA

NATIONALIST PARTY MINORITY POWER TREND CRITICIZED

Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 5 Oct 83 p 4

[Editorial: "The Party of Doubt"]

[Text] In yesterday's executive committee meeting the South-West's Nationalist Party held its doors open for participation to both the National Council and the multi-party conference. This is something that ought to be welcomed.

However, reservations and indolence are once again simply astonishing.

That party looks at the chance to participate in a multiparty conference with the view that such a gathering of parties "can serve an important purpose as a forum for exchanging thoughts and getting to know each other better," but the party feels extremely uneasy about the fact that such a conference "can degenerate into a decision making body and a pressure group by the majority."

In other word:

1. What the South-West Nationalist party wants is that the multiparty conference must be nothing more than a club--a gathering "for exchanging thoughts" and a place where those present can meet for the purpose of "getting to know each other."

Must South-West Africa's future be made dependent on a political club like this?

2. The thing that supports this club idea even more is the fact that the party is so terribly afraid that decisions would be made there.

Apparently the will of the majority must not pervade.

The question arises as to whether the South-West's Nationalist Party would feel uneasy if the right to decision making is not granted to that party.

Through the years it had acquired the habit of making decisions over others from a minority position. This is also what it tried to do in the National Assembly.

It wanted to impose its will on the established structure of authority and do so from a minority position.

Moreover, this immediately brings under suspicion that party's demand that the government of South Africa ought not allow "the legally established rights of existing constitutional establishments" to be impaired.

Where was the protest of the South-West's Nationalist Party when Mr Danie Hough, the previous administrator general, dissolved the National Assembly and the Ministerial Council?

7964
CSO: 3401/14

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

MORE PORTUGUESE COOPERATION SOUGHT

Lisbon JORNAL in Portuguese 28 Oct 83 "2d0 Caderno" Suppl. pp IV-V

[Text] Prospects for cooperation between Portugal and the RDSTP (Democratic Republic of Sao Tome e Principe) were boosted after the successful and on-schedule completion of work on the improvement and expansion of that African country's airport--a job done by a Portuguese enterprise.

The project, awarded to the firm of Ramalho Rosa, Lda., at the end of 1980, was financed to the extent of 40 percent by the Algerian Development Bank (about \$3 million in nonreturnable funds) and, for the rest, by the RDSTP and the Portuguese government; the total value came to \$6,742,000 at 1980 prices.

The work was begun only in 1982 because of inadequate conditions and the central portion of the project was completed in September of that year. Only some secondary work (painting and landscaping) remains to be done; this job was started recently and will be completed during this month.

The extension of the Sao Tome Airport's runway to 2,200 meters will enable Boeing-707 aircraft to land there; it was agreed that TAP [Portuguese Air Transports] would start a direct run or would make a stopover on that airport as part of its normal runs to Angola and South Africa.

It is furthermore hoped that the planned visit by President Ramalho Eanes to this young African nation--for which no specific date has been set as yet--might coincide with the opening of this airline and with the formal inauguration of the new runway.

Pinto da Costa wants Portuguese Cooperation

The satisfaction with which Sao Tome authorities welcomed the activities of the Ramalho Rosa, Lda. Enterprise throughout this entire effort was expressed by an audience which President Pinto da Costa gave to Manuel Machado Soares, partner-manager of that enterprise which is working in Africa for the first time.

During this meeting, the supreme leader of the RDSTP argued that cooperation between the two peoples is a very strong tendency which the will of the rulers can strengthen but which it would be difficult to impede.

In an apparent reference to Portuguese authorities, concerning the need for greater cooperation between both countries, Pinto da Costa said that "when a man is sick, the fact that the doctor speaks his language already cures him 50 percent."

In statements to O JORNAL, Machado Soares--who believes that we are "on the threshold of broader cooperation"--stressed the "true team spirit," which he encountered among all agencies that cooperated in this effort, especially the Ministry of Transportation and Communications and the Ministry of Industries of S. Tome, respectively, the project operator and the supervisory agency, the Institute for Economic Cooperation, as project coordinator, ANA [expansion unknown], EP [expansion unknown], as the designing and planning outfit, and Ramalho Rosa, Lda., as the construction enterprise.

"There was always a concern for finding the best solution and, even from the technical viewpoint technical cooperation was better than we sometimes get in Portugal itself," Machado Soares said.

This good understanding was the result of the fact that Sao Tome assigned its best supervisory personnel to work with the Portuguese Enterprise while the latter, in turn, conducted training courses for those individuals, particularly concerning work with the equipment necessary for the project; under the provisions of the contract, that equipment will remain in Sao Tome.

This good coooperation was extended to the Algerians who had a permanent supervisor for the technical part. Furthermore stressing the interest which Algeria has in this type of undertaking, that country's prime minister and minister of veterans visited the work site.

Delay in Payment May Harm New Projects

However, some problems are arising now regarding payment of expenditures as a result of the updating of prices (the project was calculated at 1980 prices) and due to the secondary work which is in the completion phase.

On the basis of the positions adopted by various Portuguese missions in the field of cooperation, Sao Tome as a matter of fact does not doubt that Portugal would finance those costs--something which, as a matter of fact, has not yet happened.

As a matter of fact, Ramalho Rosa, Lda., is now waiting for the payment of \$3.5 million connected with the updating of prices and additional work.

The financial restriction policy, which the Ministry of Finance and Planning has been implementing, seems to be behind this issue since the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Secretariat of State for Cooperation have been concerned with boosting the development of relations between Portugal and the new Portuguese-speaking African countries. It was learned, for example, that some big Portuguese enterprises are contemplating various projects involving considerable amounts of money for Sao Tome. However, as Machado Soares said, "We cannot predict up to what point the failure to pay for this project which we are doing might hinder all those other projects."

One thing is certain: Ramalho Rosa, Lda., does not want to stop working in that African country partly also because this is "a pleasant market where we already know all the necessary channels."

There is no lack of work: "There are many requirements and prospects for small projects. All that is lacking is financing from the World Bank, from the EEC, and from the Portuguese for all this to materialize," Machado Soares concluded.

5058

CSO: 3442/34

ABDOU DIOUF ACCUSED OF DODGING NATIONAL SOLIDARITY ISSUE

Dakar LE POLITICIEN in French No 91 Sep 83 p 1

[Article by Less Coura: "No, Abdou Diouf!"]

[Text] To be a good professional politician, one must first be a good charlatan and a talented mystifier. Abdou Diouf is now trying through his national consensus, to bring together all the local charlatans and mystifiers at the bedside of our ailing economy.

This will not improve the situation of our country nor the material conditions of existence of our people. What change could an alliance between the PS and the PDS bring to our workers? Already negotiations for the sharing of ministerial posts are apparently under way.

And President Diouf, failing to be the president of all the Senegalese, must settle for being the head of a governmental coalition in which the PDS is to have a single minister (that of Water Resources), a charge d'affaires at the president's house, and perhaps a few unimportant management positions. Fara Ndlaye, for his part, is apparently already prepared to succeed Samba Yela Diop, which will not reduce the price of rice per kilogram to less than 130 CFA.

If Abdou Diouf, 2 years after the initiation of unrestricted democracy, is already eager to create the conditions for a return to a unified party, it is only because he has something in mind.

No forecast calamity could justify this frenzied agitation over the supposed national consensus. The political parties that respect the achievements of our democracy do not have the right to throw up their hands in the face of the sacrifices and patience that the struggle for change implies.

If at least there were a consensus within the PS on the national consensus, the step of President Diouf would have been comprehensible. But what is currently going on behind the scenes indicates that Diouf will have to walk over the dead bodies of a lot of his yesterday's companions within the PS in order to realize his wonderful dream.

Will yesterday's companions agree, without a fight, to be sacrificed on the altar of a dupe alliance between the general secretary of the PS and his new, intimate friend Abdoulaye Wade?

Bara Diouf, journalist of "Soleil," has just discovered that the PS, of which he is the managing member, has a few "black sheep" in it. All parties in power, in every country in the world, have a few black sheep in them.

In our country, these black sheep are known. Those who, against all morality, against all civic responsibility, against all humanism, have just sold off the provisions destined to tide over the striken populations of the river region are not phantoms. If, in order to sanction them, Abdou Diouf needs the green light from Mr. Wade, he is betraying the contract of confidence that binds him to our people.

The last manager of the Equalization Fund, who favored the signing of a contract of over a billion for the storage of cereals, is not a phantom. At last word, he is on vacation on the Riviera with his wife and five children. Instead of asking him for the accounts, we are going hammer and tongs for the Senegalese society, which had benefited from the contract, in order to eliminate it for a traditional French society.

Our ambassador to Paris, who only works when he pleases, who doesn't care a bit about the fate of our emigrated compatriots, and who blithely runs counter to presidential decrees, is not a phantom either.

But, from the look of it, the consensus with Wade is a prerequisite to any sanction. While we're at it, why not make Fara Ndlaye minister of the interior?

It is true, as my colleague Charles Vial of "Le Monde" recently wrote, that "a country in crisis in a world in crisis needs, more than ever, to feel a solidarity within itself."

But here in Senegal, the question of national solidarity is being dodged. And President Diouf will take the responsibility for this in history.

12368

CSO: 3419/54

SENEGAL

MUSLIM FUNDAMENTALISTS REPORTEDLY SEEK UPHEAVAL OF SOCIETY

Dakar LE POLITICIEN in French No 92, 25 Oct 83 p 2

[Text] For some time we have been observing a stepping up of agitation of Moslem integrist elements in our country. No longer are they satisfied with public preaching on the sidewalk to crowds of believer idlers. Now they are calling for an overturning of Senegalese society, which would disappear in its present form to be reborn in the form of an Islamic republic.

It is primarily the Jammatu Ibadour Rahmene, one of the numerous Islamic associations spreading in the country, that is setting the tone. At its dinner debate it demanded establishment of an Islamic republic, with the argument that 90 percent of the country's population is Moslem. A timid debate then began in LE SOLEIL, and a few aroused people, convinced, who themselves affirm that "no one in Senegal dares to attack Islam directly," took advantage to point out lay individuals for public condemnation. It should be emphasized that this term, in their understanding, applies not only to the state, which respects and protects freedom of religious conscience, but also to all individuals who have had the misfortune to attend a French school or to assume the French style of life, even if they remain devoted to Islam--very often their religion of origin--but without pointless excess.

Hate of laity reaches the absurd with DJAMRA. We can understand this sheet using anything it can find to break into the currently difficult information field. However, when it affirms, in all seriousness, that "Islam is part of the intrinsic values of Senegal" and that it is the target of a "political, moral, economic, and ideological aggression all under the veil of one term: laity," our ancestors must turn over in their graves, those who defended Senegal at the price of their lives against the bloody incursions of the Trarza Moors, who invaded our country with the Koran in one hand and the sword in the other.

That is to say that Islam is as foreign to "our intrinsic values" as the the Arab has no relationship to the serere or the diola.

In the name of whom or of what then does DJAMRA call on "Moslems to take the offensive to capture the bastions of imperialism and its servants, who, by persisting in the path of laity, each day sow the seeds of instability and threat to the national unity."

This amiable colleague who reduces laity to a simple Trojan horse used in turn by imperialism and neocolonialism itself provides the answer to this question.

It is because "the majority (Moslem) is regarded as a minority, and the minority (the Westernized lay people) is regarded as the majority."

The plan is thus clear: whether it be the Jammatu people or the individuals who hide behind Djamra, it is less a question of God, in reality, than of using Islam to plunge the country into disorder and thus increase the prospect of overthrowing the existing government.

In summary, this is a political war that has been raging in our country since the February election, a war being conducted under the cloak of Islam, presented as the panacea for all our problems.

We can now better understand the semantic relationship that "Yaakaar" tries to draw between the political message of Mamadou Dia and the sermon on the Tabaski by El Hadj Abdoul Aziz Sy, the Tidiane chief caliph. This bravado is pushed to the point of pure and simple blackmail by arguing that those who threw a stone at the leader of the MPD [expansion unknown] should logically also do the same to the caliph.

Then they recall that 3 years ago the former president had published a book entitled: "Islam and Negro-African Civilizations." Thus, they get it out of the drawer and extract a paragraph in which it is stated that Islam "by its gift of synthesis, political vocation, and sense of the state (is) the instrument par excellence for a modern reorganization of society, an effective ideology for territorial entities..."

It was understandable that Mamadou Dia, who regarded himself as the father of morality and the supreme guardian of high morals for Senegal, after an unproductive foray into Marxism, should have turned too sharply toward Islam. In the twilight of a confused career, full of bitterness, Islam appeared to him as the last resort in order to regain the power that he had lost at least 2 decades before.

More surprising is that the "Takusaan" group should lend its support to this destabilizing enterprise, for we believed Mr Wade to be a liberal and a democrat in the purest tradition. Yet now his paper is opening its columns, whole pages, to the one who passes for our local Ayatollah: Ahmed Khalifa Niasse.

That old horse, who served time in prisons in Niger and Senegal because he indulged in sowing seeds of Islamic revolution for the benefit of his sponsor Al-Qadhafi, has thus emerged from his reserve to threaten with his vituperation the existing government, the democratic institutions, the prominent religious families (which are obstacles in his path, and, of course, all who regard themselves as laity).

We have the right to ask the question: what interest could associate Mr Wade with a man for whom the constitution is a mere scrap of paper if not the prospect of sharing roles in the new society that is to be built on the rubble of the present society, sullied as it is by the laity?

Fortunately, this is not about to happen, for Senegal's true Moslems have been practicing Islamic religion for a thousand years and have never needed to cut off heads in order to feel faithful to Mohammad.

SENEGAL

BRIEFS

SPANISH WHEAT DONATION--The Spanish Government yesterday gave our country 2,000 tons of grain worth 150 million CFA francs. The ceremony took place on pier 2 of Dakar Independent Port in the presence of the assistant to the commissioner for food aid, Mamadou Dieng, and the charge d'affaires of the Spanish Embassy in Senegal, Sarda Enrique. The gift follows the appeal by our country aimed at meeting this year's food shortage. It will be used exclusively to finance development and cooperation projects. In his speech, Mamadou Dieng recalled that there had been an earlier manifestation of Spanish-Senegalese friendship in 1982 with a gift of 2,000 tons of grain. He said: "Your country has come forward again to help us get through this difficult period." He also said that the establishment within the next few weeks of a Spanish-Senegalese counterpart fund will inaugurate a fruitful cooperation between our two countries. He also emphasized that the establishment also of an ad hoc Spanish-Senegalese committee will enable careful programing of the counterpart funds and their rational use. Sarda Enrique declared that Spain is very happy to present this gift to Senegal as a contribution to the already fruitful cooperation between our two countries. He announced that his country will be providing another gift in the coming months. [Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 26 Oct 83 p 4] 9920

CSO: 3419/126

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENT ON U. S. CHANGE OF VIEWS ON ZIMBABWE GOVERNMENT

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 17 Oct 83 p 10

[Editorial: "Angry and Full of Shame?"]

[Text] The first reaction on reading the reports that Mr Robert Mugabe has so upset the Yanks that the Reagan Administration is considering slashing U.S. aid to Zimbabwe by one-half is: One does not blame them.

All the praises for Mugabe and his experiment in independence, bestowed by the United States, have been just too much to be believed.

While fingers have been pointed at South Africa and this country has been charged with the destabilization of its neighbor, Mr Mugabe has been able to get away with murder, and this is not always a matter of speaking figuratively.

For reasons of their own it was important for the United States and Britain to see the "democratic" experiment in Zimbabwe succeed and they had closed their eyes to the events that were negating this while the die was cast and had permeated beyond expectations for too long.

But U.S. patience with the undemocratic democrat suddenly ran short when Zimbabwe refused to vote in favor of a U.S. motion at the UN condemning Russia for the shooting-down of the Korean passenger aircraft.

It took the United States a rather long time to realize that it had mounted the wrong horse.

So, their anger is understandable; but even in international politics nobody feels as angry as the one who is both angry and full of shame!

If only they have learned theis lesson!

7964
CSO: 3401/13

SOUTH AFRICA

U.S. AMBASSADOR LAUDED, APPRAISED SIMULTANEOUSLY

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 17 Oct 83 p 10

[Editorial: "Help to Prevent That"]

[Text] Ambassador Herman W. Nickel is a valued diplomat in South Africa and this is also due to his ability to look at the sometimes past U.S. ideology and realize the realities of our country and its peoples.

His address last Friday before the World Business Council Conference in Cape-town attests to his observation abilities. An appreciative observation will also be taken of the fact that he elucidated to his choice audience the changes which have taken place for the good of our country.

Money from the U.S. private sector is also contributing to the training effort and investors from the United States contribute to the country's economy.

It is regrettable to see instances where capitalism is equated to "apartheid" by many South African black peoples, due to the fact that they are still mostly excluded from its benefits. Moreover, political agitators, hiding behind their own ambitions, are misusing this (hopefully temporary) situation.

As Mr Nickel rightfully advocated the answer is that such people be involved in the system as soon as possible and to their advantage. Also, that the western world will do harm to itself if it leans toward actions aimed at subverting South African economy.

However, Mr Nickel committed the same error as many other South Africa analysts when he turned to projections of black population numbers. He came up with the impossible demand that the economy and the state must accommodate these numbers.

If these predictions come true it will be impossible for the South African economy to provide for the earning requirements of the new millions, not to speak of the higher standards of living. Moreover, the state, whose income is limited by the extent of the economy, will likewise be unable to provide all the necessary services.

U.S. aid efforts in South Africa will best serve the cause of their own investors and that of the black peoples of South Africa by also concentrating on

the sort of training and information which can contribute in preventing that prediction of population explosion.

Uncontrolled population growth is one of the greatest threats confronting the world during the next 50 years. Hunger, disease, misery and violence, which will ensue from it, can destroy more people than even a nuclear war.

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CSO: 3401/14

SOUTH AFRICA

COLORED LEADER DISCUSSES CONSTITUTION, POLITICS

Johannesburg DIE VEDERLAND in Afrikaans 17 Oct 83 p 2

[Interview with Jac Rabie, Transvaal Leader of the Colored Labor Party.
Article by Tinus Grobler: "South Africa Is Our Homeland - Rabie"]

[Text] Johannesburg -- "If Gatsha Buthelezi wants the Labor Party to withdraw from the new political order of things then he must also withdraw from his homeland government in KwaZulu." This is the lashing given by Jac Rabie, the Transvaal leader of the Labor Party.

DIE VADERLAND spoke with Mr Rabie on the subject of the coming referendum and what the new political order of things will mean for the 2.6 million coloreds of South Africa.

Question: What are the coloreds really thinking about the new political order of things?

Answer: This is a sensitive subject. Deep within themselves they are of the opinion that provisions must also be made for the blacks, but there are differences on how this has to be done. There is still dissention among the blacks and this is something which they themselves must resolve. As far as the coloreds are concerned, it is our right to govern ourselves.

Question: What is worrying the coloreds with respect to the new order?

Answer: The question has come up as to how much we can actually achieve by serving in the government. The new constitution is still based on racial classification, group areas and the likes of these. This is bothering the people, because they have had to submit to discrimination for so many years. But in general we feel that we are finally being recognized as full fledged citizens of South Africa.

Question: In other words the coloreds now feel that there is now a future for them.

Answer: Without a doubt. But there are those who are still angry, because we are still "coloreds." With the new order of things we will be able to show that we love this country just as much as the other races.

The coloreds have themselves experienced an identity crisis. We have never known where we belong--with our white or with our black forefathers; but the opportunity is now there to reconcile with each other. People must now give us a chance.

Question: What about the alternative?

Answer: It is too horrible to think of it--our country would go up in flames. Many people are saying that with this order of things we are moving back 100 years. I would be glad to move back 100 years. In those times people had the right to vote for me and I had the right to become a minister.

Question: What about the views of other parties and organizations?

Answer: One thing is sure: The one-man-one-vote system will not work here. If people think that they can bring about a complete turnaround they are making a mistake. Disorder will be rampant. The government has now created the opportunity for people to confront each other face to face for ironing out problems.

Question: Recently there has been a lot of pressure on the Labor Party in getting it to withdraw from the new order scheme.

Answer: That is true. As in the past they wanted us to stand aside until they found a solution from the concoctions they have dreamed about. They will have to realize that thus far the coloreds had never yet had the opportunity of living up to their political ideal. Now we will be able to work from within in finding a more acceptable solution for all.

Question: Isn't the pressure from black organizations upsetting?

Answer: Of course it is; but they too must realize that they do have a measure of political points of expression which we do not have. Buthelezi is seated over a legislative body where he can produce legislations to his heart's content. But in particular he likes to condemn the Labor Party.

If he wants us to forfeit our right, then he must do the same; he must give up his own ruling power. I have spoken with many black people who are terribly happy about the new order of things, because being inside the government we can now also fight for them--this is something which Buthelezi cannot endure.

Question: What about the white parties that are opposed to the new order.

Answer: I hardly have the energy to sufficiently condemn the Conservative Party. I must simply add that I have spoken with as many members of the Conservative Party as those of the Progressive Federal Party who are going to vote "yes" in the referendum. These are logical thinkers; however, the Conservative Party's policy of an unidentified homeland for the coloreds is a lot of trash.

South Africa is our homeland. Our forefathers did not come from Europe or from the north of Africa--no, we were created here by both groups. We do not have descendants from any other parts of the world.

Question: And the Progressive Federal Party?

Answer: They are going to go over and over the fact that the blacks are being left out, but if we must withdraw now we too will be most surely left out. We do not have a KwaZulu or a Bophuthatswana where we could have a say in the interim. Like the other black leaders both Mangope and Buthelezi also have whites in their governments, but there is not a single colored or Indian in their governments. Presently, we are excluded from both white and black governments. What must we do? This is my question put to the Progressive Federal Party.

Question: How do you view the future of the coloreds?

Answer: Better, but not suddenly a rosy one. There are many gaps in the new constitution which need to be filled. It is nice to shout, but to accept so great a responsibility is another story. One thing is certain, the colored can no longer hang in a political vacuum--that is not the way to engender love of country.

Question: In other words, the whites must vote "yes" on 2 November.

Answer: Assuredly so. A "yes" vote will show us that the whites are willing to work together for the future of our beautiful country.

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SOUTH AFRICA

COLOREDS BRIDGE TO TOTAL INTEGRATION, HNP WARNS

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 12 Oct 83 p 6

[Editorial: "No Alternative"]

[Text] By word of mouth from its leader, Mr Jaap Marais, the HNP [Reconstituted Nationalist Party] has reasserted that it views the constitutional future of the coloreds in terms of their having their own territorial area. The party has held this viewpoint ever since its establishment, because the course being followed by the government with respect to the colored was then all too clear.

Even then influential figures of the Nationalist Party were starting to make noises indicating their vision of a joint future for whites and coloreds and that this bond in destiny would extend as far as the constitution. Therefore, the HNP acted with farsightedness and made it quite plain that it opposes bringing the whites and the coloreds into a single political scheme of things.

Naturally this was not a popular policy, because it did not offer a neat "solution" of the problem. For the main part the coloreds are scattered over the greater portion of the Cape Province and to a lesser degree in other provinces as well. This demographic reality has led opponents of this policy to raise the question as to where to create such a homeland.

The HNP's answer to this has always been that the greatest number of coloreds are concentrated in a particular area and that this area must serve as the nucleus of a future colored state. With respect to this there is little difference between the coloreds and most of the black peoples. Whatever applies to the black peoples should also apply to the coloreds. When the HNP assumes power it will order a thorough study aimed at a practical solution by setting up a homeland for the coloreds.

The necessity for such a solution is great, because the whites have no alternative. If a territorial region of their own is not assigned to the colored population it will continue to grow side by side with the white population and then separate political final destiny for the two groups will be totally impossible.

Bridgehead for Blacks

In such a process of increasing integration the coloreds will naturally serve as a bridgehead for the blacks as a means of also obtaining political rights in the white area. In the long run the whites will not be able to go on denying such demands, because the acceptance of the coloreds in the white political order of things will of necessity mean the obliteration of the color dividing line in politics...a process which is going on right now.

Thus the idea of a colored homeland must not be considered in isolation. It will not only serve as a means of preventing a mixing of whites and coloreds, but also as a means of protecting the whites against an ultimate black domination. Without it the whites will continue to run the risk of becoming the prey of a black majority government.

Moreover, a colored homeland will also represent the logical fulfillment of the policy of separate development. Although in the course of the fifties and sixties the Nationalist Party launched its policy of separate national states for the various black nations they neglected to consistently extend this policy to the coloreds. The reason for this must not be sought in the fact that this, so to speak, would have been "impractical," but probably in the presence of strong pressure groups within the party who wanted a solution along the lines of integration, even though they did not come out and say so openly.

The whites have already learned a few hard lessons in their search for a solution of the coloreds problem. Figuring among these is the failure of a common voters list, because of the fact that this turned the coloreds into a football of white politics and because of the refusal of the coloreds to accept the Representative Colored Council. Now one can already predict that the most recent experiment, that of bringing the coloreds into Parliament, is also doomed to failure. Ultimately we will have to look once again to the possibility of a homeland for the coloreds and this even by those who now revile such an idea. There is simply no alternative.

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SOUTH AFRICA

LABOR BOYCOTT CONSIDERED AN EXERCISE IN FUTILITY

Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER in Afrakaans 17 Oct 83 p 12

[Article by Erich Leistner: "Labor Boycott Will Not Hurt South Africa"]

[Text] In recent years there has been a tendency among some African countries to discourage their citizens from going to work in South Africa.

In the course of a recent conference of the Southern Africa Labor Commission, of which Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mosambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe are members, the latter's labor minister stated that this withdrawal of workers is also aimed at weakening South Africa and, in so doing, contribute to the "liberation struggle."

In line with the recommendations of the International Labor Organization some of the states intend to withdraw their workers gradually over a period of 15 years and by the utilization of levies, which must be paid by South African employers, establish a fund to be used in the creation of alternative job opportunities financed within those states.

Along with this there are threats such as the immediate withdrawal of workers and the impounding of South African assets.

Unfortunately for the labor supplying countries this plan entails disastrous consequences for them, because this will only speed up the replacement of foreign workers in South Africa with local workers. In light of the growing black labor force in South Africa and in sister states such as Transkei and Bophuthatswana the employment of foreign migratory workers is moreover hard to justify.

The number of foreign workers in South Africa has already decreased from nearly 500,000 in 1974 to 282,000 in 1982. Seventy-seven percent of these are working in mines. In 1974, 80 percent of all workers recruited by TEBA (Employment Office) for South African mines were foreign workers as compared to only 40 percent in 1982. In some of the mines the number of job seeking migrant workers in 1982 was twice as large as the job opportunities available. In the agricultural industry the 144,00 foreign workers employed in 1964 shrank to 15,000 in 1983.

There are mainly four reasons why at the present South African employers are employing fewer foreign workers. First of all the threats, on the part of the countries of origin, to terminate the supply of labor and do so for political reasons--this coupled with their efforts to force wages upwards. Secondly, the rising price of gold which has put the mine company in a position of having had to increase the real wages of untrained workers by about 280 percent in the period between 1970 with the result that South African blacks started to show greater interest in jobs at the mines.

Thirdly, the economic recession is also a contributing factor inducing local workers, who cannot find jobs elsewhere, to turn to the mines. Fourthly, the rising cost of labor, which runs to about 30 percent of operational costs, without being accompanied by an increase in productivity, is leading to greater mechanization with the attendant utilization of fewer, but more productive workers.

Despite the decrease in the number of foreign workers the amounts of money which they send home shows an increase. In the case of Lesotho, with its more or less 120,000 mine workers in South Africa, this amounted to nearly 111 million rand in 1982 as compared with 28 million rand in 1978. The former figure could amount to something like one-fifth of the country's national product of recent years. The total amount accrued to neighboring countries last year from the earnings of their workers in South Africa can be conservatively put at 550 million rand.

Actually the problems waiting for those neighboring states, wanting to reduce the number of migrant workers in South Africa even further, are much greater than those for South Africa, because their capacity for providing alternative job opportunities falls much too short.

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SOUTH AFRICA

PRIVATE SECTOR URGED TO PROMOTE ECONOMIC TIES WITH REST OF AFRICA

Johannesburg SAKE RAPPORT in Afrikaans 16 Oct 83 p 4

[Article by Arnold van Huyssteen: "Trade with Africa Will Shrink Still Further, But The Longer Outlook Offers Great Opportunities to South Africa"]

[Text] During the next 2 years South Africa's trade with the rest of Africa is going to shrink still further due to the negative influence of the recession and the great dearth of international loan funds.

At the same time there has now arisen an excellent opportunity for the private sector to strengthen South Africa's trade ties with the rest of Africa on a longer term. The climate is right, because African countries have a tremendous requirement for training, technological, as well as financial aid, according to Mr Jan Bouwer, executive director of the Credit Guarantee Insurance Corporation (Kredietwaarborg-Versekeringskorporasie).

In talking with SAKE RAPPORT Mr Bouwer said that there is now a new spirit of realism in the international economic field. The Reagan government's economic policy has now also encountered a downfall in the stricter loan policy of the IMF. Underdeveloped countries of the Third World are being forced to face the facts with respect to their terrible economic conditions.

The enormous flow of money, stimulated by the need of international banks to invest billions of petrol dollars, dried up a long time ago and African countries can no longer "count on" massive loans and aid programs.

He therefore expects a climate of greater economic realism which is perhaps being reflected by the current visit to Portugal and to other Western countries by Mozambique's President Samora Machel. More and more countries of the Third World have come to realize that Socialism does not feed hungry mouths.

Mr Bouwer says that for South Africa this implies a good opportunity for strengthening our trade and economic ties with African countries. In the international economic field Africa is moreover the weakest and South Africa's know-how, experience and economic success formulas in the circumstances of Africa are urgently needed for pointing out the right direction.

Cuss Word

Mr Bouwer says that although the state must help by creating the right climate and by keeping open the communication channels it is up to the private sector to extend a helping hand to Africa.

But the prerequisite is that we ourselves must be confirmed followers of the free-market system and of the profit motivation as the best means of resolving Africa's compounded economic problems.

In those instances where many of the black nations still regard "profit" as a capitalistic cuss word, their attention must be drawn to the fact that the capitalistic system is the only one in the world which has proven to be successful. Even Bophuthatswana is a good example of this.

Even countries like France are now learning the hard lesson that in practice Socialism leads only to economic and financial chaos, while to a large measure the Eastern Block countries are also dependent on Western credit.

The lessons of countries like the United States, Britain, Japan and West Germany must therefore be taken to heart and passed on to Africa. But this help must be given on a profit basis and thoughts of "free gifts" must be suppressed.

Zambia

Mr Bouwer points to Malawi as an example of the success of the capitalistic system. Although 2 decades ago this little country was one of the poorest in Africa, today the general living and development standards there are better than in countries such as Zambia, Tanzania and Uganda where the socialist experiment has failed miserably.

Countries like Malawi, Mozambique, Zaire, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho are carrying on trade with South Africa openly, while many other countries have strong "under the table" trade ties with South Africa.

South African companies and employers organization such as ASSCOM [Association of Chambers of Commerce of South Africa], the Afrikaans Trade Institute and the GKN [sic] should now concentrate their attention in building ties with African countries and, if necessary, do so through third party countries. The requirement is that such ties must be built on a business basis and founded on a profit motivation.

By so doing it is possible to establish strong ties capable of bridging over political and ideological differences and insuring that South Africa will enjoy the long term benefit of a growing and sound two-way trade traffic with those countries. The good fruits of the advance work now being done during Africa's "blackest period" can thus be plucked later on.

SAFTO, [the South African Export Promotion Organization], is the entity which can provide excellent counsel and advice to any prospective exporter or to other organizations. Although the Credit guarantee Insurance Corporation is

not actively involved with promotional work, it too can provide realistic help and insurance advice.

The Credit Guarantee Insurance Corporation has already been actively involved in the financing and construction of the Cabo Bassa Dam, the construction of sugar and cement factories in Mozambique and Malawi, the construction of the railway from Malawi to Nacala and also many other projects in Botswana, the TBVC countries [the four independent homelands] and elsewhere in Africa.

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CSO: 3401/14

FOOD CRISIS DUE TO INADEQUATE DISTRIBUTION

Storage Space Shortage

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 7 Oct 83 pp 1, 20

[Text]

THE Government is facing a massive food crisis due to lack of adequate distribution and storage facilities.

While hundreds of Swazi families reach starvation point in the rural areas, UN and Chinese provided food is piling up in the central storage centre in Matsapa.

Some of the food has been left on trucks because there is no room for it in the central storage.

Now the UN's World Food Programme (WFO) has decided to delay deliveries so that consignments are delivered at two-weekly intervals.

An official at the Central Stores of the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives at Matsapha said the situation was desperate. Some of the food was waiting in railway trucks while arrangements were being made to find places to store it," he said.

"We have begun moving some of the food to some of the distribution points," he told The Times "The exercise began on Monday, with the first consignments going to Sithobela. Meanwhile, the railway charges for the food that has not be off-loaded are mounting."

The official said that until all the food had been stored properly, there could be no distribution.

The chairman of the Manzini food aid distribution committee, Mr Rhodes Nxumalo, had earlier told The Times that food being stored at Ngwempisi RDA could not be distributed until all the emergency supplies had arrived.

Government could not afford the expenses involved if the distribution were to be done in two or more phases, he said.

"If we were to distribute the food at Ngwempisi, this would entail starting all over again when the rest of the food has arrived."

"We have to do the distribution all at once-taking in the food we received from the Republic of China and that donated by the World Food Programme of the United Na-

tions.

Expensive

"If we do it one at a time, government could not afford the expenses because transporting the food is expensive."

Mr Nxumalo said some ministries and departments did not co-operate with the distribution committee as much as they should. Some ministries and departments expected the district offices to bear all the expenses.

"The ministries and department should realise that this is a national effort," Mr Nxumalo said.

"Each department or ministry should provide transport at its own expenses, so that we get this food to the people as fast as possible. They should stop demanding that the district offices should provide all the coupons for petrol requisitions. Where do they expect us to get the money from to cover the whole exercise?"

The acting principal secretary for agriculture and co-operatives, Mr Gilbert Dlamini, said the district distribution committees had full responsibility to ensure the food was distributed. He conceded, though, that the available facilities were not enough to accommodate all the food.

"You will agree with me that hunger is something that comes unexpectedly," he said.

"There is no way you can plan how much food aid

you will need at any given time. We had planned that the food would arrive in July because that is when real hunger sets in. But donors are donors; you can't tell them to deliver on such and such a date. They have their own problems."

Mr Dlamini appealed to the identified families to bear with the distribution committees, as everything was being done to speed up operations.

The Republic of China has donated 988 tons of maize which was bought in South Africa. The cost of the maize and transport expenses amounted to E200,000. The food is being stored at the Ngwempisi Rural Development Area.

The United Nations, through its World Food Programme, has donated 3,880 tons of maize, 389 tons of beans and 194 ton of vegetable oil.

A spokesman for the WFP office in Mbabane said part of the maize had already arrived from Zimbabwe. The beans, she said, left Maputo for Swaziland on September 22. The oil consignment was expected to arrive soon.

Meanwhile, rural communities are complaining that they are starving.

Communities have said government should resolve their operational problems to alleviate the hunger that had hit many families who did not get any crop because of drought last season.

Remedy Plans

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 20 Oct 83 p 9

[Text]

THE distribution of food aid to destitute families in the Manzini district will begin very soon.

The chairman of the food aid distribution committee, Mr Rhodes Nxumalo said that his committee was only awaiting for the official signal from the Ministry of

Agriculture and Co-operatives.

"We are presently awaiting instructions from the director of Agriculture, Mr Victor Phungwayo", Mr Nxumalo said. "We expect to start any day now and the ball is in the ministry's court."

The food aid has been piling up at the government storage depots particularly at the Central Agricultural Stores at Matsapha and the Ngwempisi Rural Development Area.

The food aid comprises of maize donated by the Republic of China and the United Nations, as well as beans and vegetable oil.

The distribution of the food has been beset by various problems including transportation. Mr Nxumalo said that although the programme would start soon, the distribution committee still faced the problem of transport.

The Minister for Agriculture Mr A.K. Hlophe answering questions at a press conference recently said that the Swaziland Meat Corporation had offered to provide transport and fuel toward the distribution programme.

Recently deliveries of food aid was delayed so that consignments could be delivered at two week intervals.

This was so that some of the food could be delivered to the distribution points and help to alleviate the congestion at the central

stores.

Earlier, an official at the central stores said that the situation was getting desperate with some of the food waiting on the railway trucks.

He told The Times that they had started moving some of the food to distribution points from last Monday.

"The distribution exercise began last Monday, with the first consignments going to Sithobela", he said. Mr Nxumalo said that the programme had been hindered by the fact that government had to see to it that the food was distributed all at once.

He said that they had to take into consideration the cost of staggering the distribution of the food, whereas it would be cheaper to give the food out all at once.

"We are on the verge of alleviating the problem that we had at Ngwempisi RDA and we hope that the programme will get underway very soon", Mr Nxumalo.

CSO: 3400/214

SWAZILAND

DPM THANKS CHINA FOR MAIZE SHIPMENTS

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 12 Oct 83 p 3

[Article by Vusie Gamedze]

[Text]

THE Deputy Prime Minister Ben Nsibandze has expressed gratitude of China for providing Swaziland with food aid.

Mr Nsibandze said Swaziland is experiencing the effects of last year's drought and the Republic of China came to the country's rescue by providing hundreds of tons of maize.

He was speaking during the 72nd Anniversary of the National Day of the Republic of China on Monday evening at the Royal Swazi Spa convention Centre.

"The maize will answer a real felt need in feeding the thousands of Swazi people who otherwise would have been victims of famine," said Nsibandze.

Mr Nsibandze also thanked the Republic of China for the various forms of technical assistance it has rendered to the country.

"Particularly the agricultural extension provided by the Chinese Agricultural Mission which

has penetrated in many parts of the country and introducing new farming techniques and new varieties of maize and other food crops," said Mr Nsibandze.

He added that the business world has benefited from Chinese business ventures through participation and the provision of employment opportunities.

He urged that two countries to strive always to improve human understanding between nations and to minimize the differences that divide the two countries.

"The two countries have demonstrated that although divided by great distances and traditions, they have common interests and they should strive to cultivate these interests for posterity," said Mr Nsibandze.

Strides

He said throughout the long years the people of

China have been guided by an esteemed leadership that has made praiseworthy and remarkable strides in the social, political and economic development fields.

"Swaziland will continue to strive for harmony, peace and human understanding. The country is also confident that as long as it goes along the footsteps of the late King Sobhuza II it shall attain its national development objectives," said Nsibandze.

Speaking at the same occasion, Chinese Ambassador to Swaziland, Mr Chou Tung-Hua said the celebration marks the remembrance of the late King Sobhuza II and Dr Sun Yat-Sen who dedicated themselves to the cause of freedom and equality for their respective countries.

"The exchange of visits by many prominent leaders and the close technical co-operation between the two countries have yielded considerably good results.

CSO: 3400/214

DROUGHT CONDITIONS REMAIN CRITICAL FOR IRRIGATORS

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 25 Oct 83 p 3

[Article by G. H. M. Clark]

[Text]

THE drought situation in the north-eastern lowveld, for irrigators dependent on the Komati river, remains critical and serious.

Currently the situation is that the water the consumers saved in the Sand River Reservoir through rationing since January 1983, is now being drawn off to augment the low flow of the Komati River in order to maintain an irrigation water supply level which is only meeting fifty percent of the crop requirements.

The Komati River supplied 4030 acre feet of water in September while 2852 acre feet were drawn from the Sand River Reservoir. At the month end there were 9870 acre feet (28%) of available (livestorage) water in the Sand River Reservoir and the Komati River was supplying 70 acre feet per day with 170 acre feet being drawn from the Sand River Reservoir.

Level

At this rate there is only sufficient water in the Sand River Reservoir to keep up the present level of irrigation until end of November.

Thereafter consumers will have to rely on the flow of the Komati River and this is likely to reduce further unless it rains in the catchment. Without rain consumers can expect only 10% of their requirements

to be met from the river flow.

By further increasing the severity of the rationing the point when the Sand River Reservoir is empty can only be delayed by days, rather than by months as has been achieved to date through rationing.

This position could have occurred in January 1983 if consumers had not voluntarily accepted water rationing from April 1982. For most of 1982 consumers were given between 60 and 80% of their requirements while for the whole of 1983 they have had less than 50% of their requirements. The early recognition of an impending water shortage, and rationing over a period of 16 months, has kept the consumers supplied with some water.

This has avoided a replant situation which could have cost in the region of E20 million and meant the loss of a considerable number of jobs.

It is difficult to assess what the sugar cane producers have lost as a result of the 1982 and 1983 drought. The Mhlume Mill Group, which has an outstanding sugar quota performance record, had expected by now to be producing its allocated quota of 163 000 tonnes. This year's production is likely to be only 143 000 tonnes,

which means the growers will have suffered a collective loss of E6 million.

Last year (1983) the production was 158 000 tonnes and the drop in revenue between 1982 and 1983 is estimated at about E4.5 million.

In order to partly alleviate future water shortages, the enlargement of the canal and the raising of the weir on the Komati, to abstract the full water entitlement, was agreed and planned in January 1983. This was done with the agreement of all the water consumers from the IYSIS weir and canal. CDC were approached for a loan to undertake this emergency enlargement and Roberts Construction commenced work in April 1983.

Gibb Hawkins & Partners designed the enlargement estimated to cost E2.5 million.

With the weir and the canal IYSIS are in a position to capture an additional 69 cusecs of flood water which would otherwise end up in the Indian Ocean.

The ability to capture this additional flood flow will have enormous benefits once the Sand River Reservoir is empty.

Everything possible which could reduce the risks, has been undertaken.

SWAZILAND

GOVERNMENT WITHDRAWS WATER PRIVILEGES

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 20 Oct 83 p 6

[Article by Mandla Magagula]

[Text] The government is withdrawing certain privileges from some industries over the use of water. water.

The Acting Minister for Works, Power and Communications, Mr Magangeni Magongo, tabled the Water Amendment Bill before the senate yesterday.

The Bill repeals section 21 of the 1967 Water Act, which provides for certain industries to be exempt from the provisions of section 18 of the same act.

"When the existing law was enacted, there were some industries who were enjoying special privileges over the way they used water," Mr Magongo said.

"Since these industries had already been granted those privilages, the legislature felt it would be unfair to withdraw them since the duration of the exemptions would expire some four to five years away.

Our circumstances have now changed. All users of water in the country should apply to the Water Apportionment Board.

"In addition, such application should be published in the newspapers to enable objectors to lodge their objections so that the board can take all the circumstances surrounding the application into consideration before reaching a decision."

Mr Magongo stressed that companies using water for industries processes should ensure that such water is treated and tested before being released back into public streams for human consumption.

Anyone failing to comply with this requirement would be liable to prosecution.

He specifically named Usutu Pulp Company and Havelock Asbestos Mine as the two concerns affected by the new legislation.

These two companies, he said, had an obligation to ensure that they treated and tested the water they used before releasing it to public streams.

He recalled that on one occasion the holding dam at Usutu had burst and the water contaminated the Usutu River.

"That accident resulted in livestock and water life dying," Mr Magongo said "Punitive action was taken against the company. Let me assure the House that precautions have since been taken to ensure that similar accident does not happen again."

Mr Magongo further assured the senate that there was a joint Swaziland South African Commission which was responsible for the use of the waters of the common rivers between the two countries.

CSO: 3400/214

SWAZILAND

WATER RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED IN MBABANE, MANZINI

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 7 Oct 83 pp 1, 16

[Text] THE water board has imposed restrictions in Mbabane and Manzini with immediate effect.

Board director, Mr Chris Mavuso, gave the bad news yesterday.

"Due to the persistent drought, the water level in both the Mbuluzi and Usushwane rivers has gone down tremendously," he said. "Therefore, residents of both Mbabane and Manzini urban areas are requested to stop the use of hoses, washing of vehicles and watering of gardens.'

"It is in the public interest to conserve and use water sparingly.

"The restrictions are with immediate effect. Circumvention of these restrictions will be dealt with accordingly. The public is requested to co-operate with the board during these hard times."

The senior water resources engineer in the Ministry of Works, Power and Communications, Mr Tom Brook, had earlier said the main water sources for the two towns were fast drying up.

It had been thought Matsapha and Manzini would not be affected because the rivers in the area managed to sustain their flow.

However, the Water Board has had to introduce the restrictions because the level has fallen drastically.

There had been hope that once we get into the spring season the conditions of the rivers would improve. However, the rains have not fallen as anticipated, Mr Mavuso said.

"Such a situation could deteriorate until it became necessary for the Water Board to cut off all supplies to houses and erect emergency standpipes," he added.

There were reports of severe cuts in some towns especially Hlatikulu and Lavumisa and strict water restrictions have already been imposed.

Water in these towns is only available at certain times.

Fines of up to E100 are levied on anyone found either watering their garden or washing their car.

Mr Mavuso appealed to the residents of Mbabane and Manzini to co-operate with the Water Board until the restrictions are lifted.

People who do not comply with the restrictions could face prosecution.

CSO: 3400/214

SWAZILAND

EEC, BRITISH DROUGHT AID REPORTED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 14 Oct 83 p 3

[Article by Mandla Magagula]

[Text] MORE than £1 million is to be pumped into the Rural Water Supply Development Programme.

This boost for the RWSDP has been made by the EEC and the British government to solve the water crisis.

A senior official with the Rural Water Supply Board said this was the first time the EEC had provided funds for the programme.

Previously, Britain had been the sole provider of funds for capital expenditure under its overseas development administration.

"The EEC has given us £600 000 for this financial year," design engineer, Mr Charles Parker, said yesterday. "Britain has given us £468,000."

Mr Parker said the main stumbling block, however, was the slow progress being made with the rural resettlement programme.

Mr Parker said since homesteads were still scattered, the board could not move as fast as it would like to in providing clean water supplies to rural communities.

"To lay pipes over long distances is very expensive," he said. "In fact, it would be unreasonable for us to start construction of water supplies in areas which have not been resettled. Rural resettlement is very important for our work."

Mr Parker said the board was being restricted to those rural areas where the resettlement programme had been completed.

The board's policy was to bring clean water to rural communities without incurring undue expenses.

So far, about 40 medium-size schemes have been completed, catering for up to 80,000 people in the rural areas. About 20 small-size schemes have been completed.

Mr Parker said the board had one scheme earmarked for Sigcawini off the Manzini/Big Bend highway. There have been consistent complaints from residents of Sigcawini that the board was doing nothing to provide them with clean water.

Investigations have established that the residents draw water from an open dam which they share with cattle and other livestock. The problem has been compounded by a dip tank nearby which sees cattle going into the dam on dipping day, thus making the water unsafe for human consumption.

"We hope we shall be able to solve this problem now that the EEC has given us a generous donation," Mr Parker said.

He disclosed that the Council of Swaziland Churches had already drilled three boreholes south/east of the Mdumezulu Hills.

"One of these boreholes has a good yield of water, while the other two are not that good," Mr Parker said.

CSO: 3400/214

SWAZILAND

DROUGHT THREATENS SUGAR INDUSTRY

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 6 Oct 83 p 16

[Text] THE drought is threatening the sugar industry with one of its worst seasons in years.

The Swaziland Irrigation Scheme (SIS) has said unless there are good rains before December 10, the Sand River Dam will dry up.

The general manager,, Mr Dave Clark, told The Times yesterday: "Having the Sand River Dam dry up is too serious to contemplate. If there is no rain before December 10, the dam will be empty. That would be a disaster. It has got to rain. I don't even want to think there will be no rain at about that time. We can't talk like that."

He said the dam was about 10 percent full. Since the beginning of the year, he said, SIS had been severely rationing the water. But now, because of the continuing drought, the company had been forced to start drawing water from the dam.

Mr Clark said SIS supplied irrigation water to Mhlume, Vuvulane Irrigated Farms, Tambankulu Estates and many other individual producers in the north-eastern sugar plantations area.

"Most of the sugar producers who depend on the Sand River Dam have been forced to reduce their production levels. Some of them have abandoned a number of fields because of the lack of adequate irrigation water."

Mr Clark said production was at present 10 percent because of the drought situation. Nevertheless, he said, so far they had not resorted to reducing the labour force.

Mr Clark warned that if there were no good rains, then there would be no crop to talk about during the 1983/84 season. This, he pointed out, would naturally affect the labour force levels.

There was no immediate comment from senior management at Mhlume Sugar Company, one of the major producers who depend on water from the depleted Sand River Dam.

However, senior management at Mhlume have, in the past, expressed serious concern over the adverse effects the drought is having on production prospects for this season.

The same goes for Ubombo Ranches who depend on the Great Usutu River for their irrigation water.

The general manager at Ubombo, Dr Jerry Gosnell, was not available for comment yesterday.

Because Usutu is at such a low levels, crocodiles have been leaving. The river bed and entering irrigation canals on the estates.

The drought has not spared Swaziland Electricity Board, who sell large quantities of power to the sugar-producing companies for pumping irrigation water.

The deputy general manager at SEB, Mr Robert Freide, has told The Times that sales of power to the sugar industry have been reduced considerably since the drought hit the country two years ago.

And yesterday, Mr Freide told The Times that some recent developments had made it difficult for SEB to say when the Lumphophlo Hydro-Electric Scheme would be commissioned.

CSO: 3400/214

SWAZILAND

POWER PLAY AT POLLS DESCRIBED

Johannesburg DAILY DISPATCH in English 27 Oct 83 p 15

[Article by Tonie Sakaike]

[Text] The tiny southern African Kingdom of Swaziland goes to the polls today to choose an electoral college which will select a new rubber-stamp parliament to carry out the wishes of the royal establishment.

The voting system, unique to this remote mountain country, is expected to reinforce the dominant role in government of the royalist Supreme Council of State, or Liqoqo.

But political analysts predict a revival of the dormant Imbokodvo (stone that crushes) King's Party, the only party allowed in the state.

Voting takes place after more than a year of political uncertainty marked by a fierce royal power struggle which came to a climax in August when Queen Regent Dzeliwe, the chosen successor of the late and revered King Sobhuza II, was ousted.

She was replaced as Regent, or "Great She Elephant", by Ntombi, one of Sobhuza's 50 widows, in a bloodless palace coup.

Ntombi is the mother of king-designate Prince Makhosetive, a boy of 16 at present in a private

school in England who is destined to assume supreme power over the 600 000 Swazis when he is 21.

The Liqoqo acted swiftly against Dzeliwe's supporters, detaining some and dismissing others, and dissent appears to have been crushed, at least for the time being.

Deputy head of state Prince Sozisa, a forceful figure in his 60's who often addresses public meetings with a revolver strapped to his waist, emerged as a power behind the throne.

When he announced the dissolution of the old parliament earlier this month he stated as a brusque parting shot that some deputies had behaved like an opposition and he did not want to see this happen in the new assembly.

The voting system seems designed to ensure his wish will be granted.

No one is clear how many Swazi voters there are. All male and female citizens above the age of 18 are entitled to vote, but there is no electoral registration as such. Voters are simply required to produce identity documents showing they

are adult Swazis.

No turnout figures were released after the last election in 1978.

The candidates — four to each of the 40 Tinkhundla or voting districts — are chosen by election officials guided by the 13-member Liqoqo.

But neither candidates nor voters will know who has been chosen to stand until polling day and canvassing is outlawed as potentially disruptive.

On the day, everyone gathers in a convenient field or sports ground and each candidate stands by a makeshift gate.

After an address by election organisers — candidates are not allowed to speak — voters go through the gate by the person of their choice. The two candidates with the busiest gates in each Tinkhundla then form an 80-member electoral college.

The college meets in secret for a week to choose, from outside their number, 40 members of the House of Assembly. Its function then ends.

The Liqoqo has the

power to appoint 10 more deputies and will also name a prime minister and cabinet from among the 50 members of the house.

The House of Assembly names 10 people to sit in the Senate and the Li-qoqo the other 10.

The whole process could take a month.

The system is intended to ensure that the Li-qoqo gets the parliament and cabinet it feels will be most co-operative with the royal establishment.

Major decisions of state are made by the monarch and the Liqoqo and are communicated to parliament through a government gazette. These decisions have never been publicly questioned.

No one is sure about what Prince Sozisa meant by opposition-like activities, but analysts believe he may have been referring to some behind-the-scenes unrest stemming from the royal power struggle.

The power-play was a traumatic affair from Swaziland. The authority of absolute monarch King Sobhuza, who led the country to independence from Britain in 1968 and who sat on the throne for 61 years, had never been questioned.

When he died last year aged 83 no Swazi could remember a time when he was not leader, and with no visible candidates it was difficult to predict the make-up of the next cabinet.

But the Imbokodvo, which was inactive at the 1978 election largely because there seemed to be no need for action under King Sobhuza's strong rule, has recently moved members into powerful positions of state.

Politicians expected the king's party to become more active after this week's voting.

Prime Minister Prince Bekhimp, Foreign Minister Richard Dlamini, Justice Minister Polycarp Dlamini and Prince Mfansibili, a member of the Liqoqo, were expected to emerge stronger, political analysts said.

The political fate of princes and politicians who fell from grace alongside Queen Regent Dzeliwe was expected to be sealed.

Prince Gabheni, Dzeliwe's main royal supporter, will probably be among the more prominent losers. He has been sacked already from the Liqoqo and as Home Affairs Minister.

Neither the royal feud nor the election was thought likely to influence Swazi foreign policy in any fundamental way. The little state is a bulwark of capitalism and free enterprise.

Its economy is dominated by South African and British interests and Mbabane's royal rulers are devoutly conservative and anti-communist.

The mass of Swazis have revered their royal family for generations and there is no sign that any fundamental change is likely.

SWAZILAND

KANGWANE RALLY CALLS FOR BORDER READJUSTMENT

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 11 Oct 83 pp 1, 16

[Article by Mashumi Twala]

[Text]

HUNDREDS of Swazis attending a mass rally in the KaNgwane town of Nhlatzatshe chanted freedom slogans in support of the Council of Chiefs.

The council is rallying support for the border readjustment between Swaziland and South Africa in order to return all Swazi territory arbitrarily taken by South Africa.

At least 1,000 Swazis attended the rally. The speakers were the chairman of the Swazi Council of Chiefs in kaNgwane, Chief Mkolishi, popularly known as the prince of Mbholeni, and Mr David Lukhele, the council secretary.

The crowds repeatedly shouted that the border should be removed as soon as possible and demanded that problems frustrating the process should be sorted out without delay.

Speaker after speaking spoke bitterly of Enos Mabuza and his Inyandza movement for attempting to frustrate the border read-

justment talks for their own personal gain."

They chanted: "We are Swazis. We are tired of living apart from our brothers and sisters. The South African government must take down all the borders that they set up illegally to separate us."

The speakers accused Mabuza's regime of corruption, intimidation and hypocrisy.

They said Mabuza was using his department of education to solicit support from teachers and children for his views on the matter and his submissions to the commission of enquiry presently investigating the issue.

The speakers said people opposing Mabuza's campaign were being intimidated with threats of dismissal from their jobs and expulsion from their homes.

The first speaker, Mr David Lukhele, said the Mabuza regime was using school inspectors in their campaign.

"School inspectors are being made spies against those opposed to Mabuza. The spectators must stop this," he said.

"Civil servants are governed by laws which prevent them from par-

ticipating in politics. The same should apply to the inspectors.

"If they take sides with those governing them what will happen if the side of the faction they support falls? We don't want to force people against their beliefs or prevent them wearing the uniforms of Inyandza. We are saying that teachers are being dismissed from their jobs if they do no co-operate with Inyandza."

Mr Lukhele said Mabuza's agents had forced people to contribute more than E3,000 towards the legal expenses in their defence at the Rumpf Commission of Enquiry.

At the same time, he said, other Mabuza agents were out to kill Chief Mkolishi who leads the Council of Chiefs.

Some chiefs, he said, were being ordered to force people to sign a petition drawn by the Inyandza movement to the Rumpf Commission or were chased away if they refused.

On the other hand, people willing to co-operate were being promoted in jobs or being offered lucrative opportunities.

He said: "All these are just some of the dirty games played by Mabuza. Don't be fooled by some of his campaign utterances.

"He says you will no longer enjoy the same privileges you get here if you are united with fellow Swazis. He says you will need passports to cross the border into South Africa. But even as you are here

you need such things like permits to go into the cities.

"If we go to Swaziland we will have our own land, not rented land.

"Mabuza's agents are confiscating people's properties to get money for their campaign.

"Rightfully whose land is this and who are you?"

The crowd roared: "We are Swazis."

Mr Lukhele further accused Mabuza's regime of misappropriating aid from South Africa.

He said the pro-unification group was not fighting anyone but striving for the truth to reign.

Another speaker, Peter Nhlabatsi, said it was ironic that Mabuza, who was chosen at Badplaas, was now banning meetings by the people who elected him.

"This is a sad state of affairs. We should try and speak the truth and not bear the pain of running frightened," he said.

He added that Swazis in kaNgwane were prepared to fight until the end to be reunited with their fellow Swazis and to get back the land that rightfully belongs to them.

"Why should we be ruled by foreigners. South Africa should just give us back our land and not let us fight.

Another speaker, Khuluja Zwane urged the people not to run around in fright but to stand for their rights and proclaim their desire to get back the land that was unjustly taken away from them.

SWAZILAND

REPORTED CIVIL SERVICE RESHUFFLE DENIED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Nov 83 p 9

[Text] MBABANE--The head of Swaziland's civil service, Mr Shadrack Sibanyoni, has emphatically denied a newspaper report that there had been a "huge reshuffle" of top civil servants in Swaziland.

The report also said that the reshuffle included the transfer to other Ministries of a number of civil servants in "key posts." It said the reshuffle was aimed at earning "stifling dissension" among civil servants.

Mr Sibanyoni yesterday also condemned a similar report last Saturday, which he described as "inaccurate and irresponsible reporting of the worst kind."

He said that if the reporter concerned had taken the trouble to attend the Press conference at Parliament Buildings on Saturday, following Friday's general elections, he would have been given the true facts and figures regarding the election.

He would have known that the 600 000 "eligible voters in Swaziland" he mentioned in his report, in fact constituted the country's approximate total population.

Mr Sibanyoni also said that the electoral college did not elect 50 members of the new House of Assembly, as claimed in the report. It elected only 40 of them, the remainder being appointed by the Head of State.

Last Saturday, Swaziland's Minister in charge of Elections, Mr Mndeni Tshabalala, strongly condemned a similar report in Saturday's edition of the Rand Daily Mail.

He said it was "deplorably inaccurate," and appeared to have been designed to mislead the reading public about the true political situation in Swaziland.

CSO: 3400/214

FOREIGN INVESTMENT FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT SOUGHT

Wooing Investors

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 19 Oct 83 p 3

[Article by Mandla Magagula]

[Text]

THE National Industrial Development Corporation of Swaziland has assured investors that no companies will be nationalized in the country.

THE chairman of NIDCS, Prince Masitsela, gave this assurance when he addressed an investment conference in Johannesburg on Monday.

"The Kingdom of Swaziland would like to assure you all that there is no need to be concerned about the risk of nationalisation because among other reasons, the country cannot afford to antagonize the countries from which the companies came from, given her dependence on many of these countries," Prince Masitsela said.

"Another factor," Prince Masitsela continued, "is that while Swaziland is a member of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, we are of the opinion that the mere fact that an application could be contemplated, let alone formally lodge it, with that institution or any other such

courts, would be a stigma on our open track record on this aspect."

He said industrial relations with many of the investors attending the conference had been warm and mutually beneficial because the companies had acted both as markets and suppliers in the past.

Prince Masitsela said while there are some completely privately-owned industries, there were at the same time which had Government share participation in them. Most of the time, the latter situation had come about at the invitation of those industries which felt that Government participation would be mutually beneficial.

Even in those cases, Prince Masitsela said, it was interesting to note that management rested with the technical partners with all the necessary independence.

"Swaziland has plenty of untapped agro-industrial and manufacturing possibilities whose development requires foreign expertise and investment," he said.

"It is in recognition of this fact that Government respects private entrepreneurs. As you may be aware South Africa, Botswana, Le-

sotho and Swaziland have a common customs union arrangement.

This in our case, enables in effect for a manufacturer in South Africa to finish his product in Swaziland to make it possible for that product to get a 'Made in Swaziland' label and thus enter in other markets at less cost."

Prince Masitsela said Swaziland believed she had a unique ability to act as broker between disparate groups and, in the process, be able to offer foreign companies unique trade, market and investment opportunities with other African countries.

"Also, Swaziland's membership in the Lone Convention gives companies investing here preferential access to the EEC markets and other African countries with which we have bilateral trade agreements, while benefitting from your technical expertise."

Prince Masitsela said full foreign ownership was permitted in Swaziland, accompanied with considerable profit repatriation regulations. All these aspects stressed the importance the Kingdom attached to private enterprise in industrial devel-

opment.

He said Swaziland believed that the most successful company was the one that made a good profit and achieved a rate of growth greater than its rivals.

"Therefore, if such an operation is to meet its targets, it needs a minimum of interference from external forces", Prince Masitsela said. He said major investments such as Simunye "can never be

threatened by government because it could cause a strain on our otherwise cordial relations."

The basic reasons why the country attached a great value of private enterprise were narrowed to three by government:

These were to provide work for the people, to raise the standard of living by increasing the per capita net national income and improve balance of payments situations.

Private Enterprise

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 21 Oct 83 p 5

[Text]

MONDAY's investment conference in Johannesburg has once again underlined the belief that private enterprise has a vital role to play in Swaziland's industrial development.

The conference was organised by the National Industrial Development Corporation of Swaziland (NIDCS).

One of the main speakers was the NIDCS chairman, Prince Masitsela, who made it clear that the chief security for private enterprise lies in political stability.

Prince Masitsela made the point that the political situation is the main determination of security of investment in Africa today. Swaziland's political stability rests on three pillars, according to Prince Masitsela,

The Prince said these were the cultural and lingual homogeneity of the Swazi people, the unifying factor of allegiance to one king of the "absence of class differentiation, particularly as to nobility and commoners."

"The other reason why foreign investment will be secure in Swaziland is that Swazis are naturally averse to antagonising other people or countries, least of all their friends," he said.

"Our relations with our friends have been excellent and we would like to maintain that reservoir of goodwill. Therefore, we can assure you that there will be no chance of foreign investment being arbitrarily taken over with or without com-

pensation, and that repatriation of profits will be guaranteed."

Prince Masitsela conceded that whatever potential for industrial development "we may have, we must not lose sight of the fact that our small largely rural population means an extremely limited market for goods and services within our borders."

This could only mean walking a tight rope between the Southern African customs union and SADCC which seeks to reduce economic dependence on South Africa.

Prince Masitsela said the real benefits of SADCC are probably long-term and still to be seen, while those of the common customs union could be immediate.

Factor

"Another factor which may affect our ability, marginally or otherwise, to attract foreign investment is the South African Government's policy of encouraging investment in the republic's rural areas to provide employment for homelands' inhabitants by offering internationally unmatched financial incentives to industrialists," he said.

This means that a potential investor would not just consider Swaziland as a matter of course, but would like to look at it in comparison with South African homelands in the light of the incentives offered at their borders.

SWAZILAND

UNION WARNS EMPLOYERS THREATENING MEMBERS

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 20 Oct 83 p 9

[Text] THE Swaziland Agricultural and Plantations Trade Union has condemned employers who threaten to fire employees who want to join.

One of the key figures of the union, Mr Augustine Matsebula, warned at the weekend that appropriate action would be taken against employers who intimidate workers not to join the union.

Mr Matsebula was addressing a rally at Mhlume. "Our trade union is provided for in the Industrial Relations Act", Mr Matsebula told the rally.

"We would, therefore, like to warn these supervisors who threaten workers with expulsion that their actions are doomed to failure. Some of our own Swazi workers who are in so-called senior positions are discouraging workers from joining the union.

They themselves should take out membership of the union because they are mere employees of the company. Only those employees who sit at board meetings of the company may stay out of the union.

"As for employers intimidating potential members, I would like to warn them that they are breaking the law. We have been informed by workers here that senior supervisors are always threatening to get employees who join the union fired.

Nothing is going to stop the union functioning smoothly as it matures with time. Intimidation and threats against workers are not going to deter us."

Mr Matsebula said even government officials had no right to intimidate workers from joining their trade union. He went on to explain that members should pay subscription fees because the union had to set up their own offices which would be manned by full-time employees.

The money would also be used to provide transport for workers who were going to appear before the Industrial Court in Mbabane.

"When some of you go up to Mbabane for hearings before the Industrial Court it will be the duty of the union to provide you with transport and food", he explained. He warned workers not to be fooled by the co-called joint workers/employers committee.

Mr Matsebula said these joint committees were instruments that helped companies perpetuate economic slavery over workers. The trade union was determined to wipe out these committees.

Mr Matsebula has since disclosed that the union is planning a major meeting for workers from Vuvulane, Tabankulu, Swaziland Irrigation Scheme, Mananga and Sihhoye.

"People in these areas are still in darkness", Mr Matsebula said. Since the Industrial Relations Act came into being, the union has held rallies at Simunye and Big Bend.

CSO: 3400/214

SWAZILAND

BRIEFS

HOTEL INDUSTRY BOOM--THE relaxation of cholera vaccination rules has set the hotel industry booming again. "Ever since the rule was lifted about two months ago, tourists have been flocking into the country in great numbers," the managing director of Swazi Spa Holdings, Mr Gerald Sedleir, said. Last weekend, all hotels in Mbabane, and Ezulwini Valley were fully booked. Mr Sedleir, said this was because South Africa had a long weekend. "This decision taken by the government to lift the rule is excellent and I welcome it with open arms. This had given hotels a tremendous boost," he said, adding that the cholera vaccination rule had been inconvenient to some tourists. He said the last time hotels had such good business was during the tour of the English soccer early this year. "Last weekend was the first time after the soccer tour that tourists had a tough time in finding accommodation," said Mr Sedleir. "From December 15 to 18 this year, we expect to have a busy weekend. Negotiations are underway to bring Indian international star singer Latta Maghsehkar to perform at the Spa," he said. On the same weekend, Reggae star, Peter Tosh, will also be performing in Swaziland. "Many tourists will jam the country and there will be a great need for accommodation. We will accommodate several people in one room and the conference room will be converted into a dormitory when the need arises," said Mr Sedler. [Vusie Gamedze] [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 13 Oct 83 p 3]

PUBLIC WORKERS FIRED--HUNDREDS of daily paid workers in the public service are to be retrenched. Some began receiving letters of termination of services early last week. They said they had been told that there was no money to pay their wages. The workers are daily paids in the Ministry of Works, Power and Communications. They said the letters had been signed by the Principal Secretary, Mr Gilbert Mabila. Mr Mabila was not immediately available for comment. A senior official in the Ministry said the redundancies had been approved by the Cabinet. He could not give further details. Workers interviewed at the Public Works Department depot near the Highland View Hotel said they had accepted the Government decision. "There is nothing we can do to prevent the loss of our jobs," a member of the workers' representative committee said. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 14 Oct 83 p 24]

PLANS FOR NEW CASINO--MBABANE--The Italian consul-general in Swaziland, Mr Lucco d'Orsi, said yesterday the building of a multi-million, five-star hotel and casino at Piggs Peak, northern Swaziland, as reported in a morning newspaper, was still subject to the final approval by the Swaziland Government.

Mr D'Orsi said: "such an enterprise, involving loans to the Swaziland Government totalling more than R7,7-million, will require that full details of the proposal be thoroughly scrutinised by the new Swazi Government and parliament. "Only then, after their approval, will a final agreement be signed between the Swazi and the Italian Governments. The latter has agreed to provide a loan to Swaziland of 85 percent of the total cost. Mr D'Orsi also said that the reported offer by the international hotel group, Sheritons, to operate the new hotel and casino has also yet to be finally accepted by the Swaziland Government. The building of the 104-roomed hotel and casino would take about two years from about one month after final agreement between the various parties concerned was signed. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Nov 83 p 14]

BUSINESS ASSOCIATED COMPANIES--SWAZILAND Business Associated Companies are drawing up plans how they will run their business. The secretary of the company, Mr Samuel Mamba said the plans should be completed soon. "The company will start operating effectively as soon as money is obtained," Mr Mamba said. He said at the meantime the company was making means of getting loans. He confirmed that the company premises will be situated in Matsapha. "For a start I can say we will start by promoting products produced by entrepreneurs," he said. "We will also find markets for their products and get them sources where they will get raw materials at a cheap price," said Mamba. He said the company will organise joint venture projects whereby a local entrepreneurs will join with an overseas businessman and be partners in business in the country and overseas. The company paid a courtesy call to the Prime Minister Prince Bhekimp about four months back to explain the objectives of the company. They told Prince Bhekimp that they have decided to group together to protect themselves against stiff competition from expatriate businessmen who were dominating local commerce. Mr Mamba told the Prime Minister that many Swazi businessmen have gone bankrupt because they had gone it alone. He said another pressing problem was that when they asked for bank loans as individuals they could not get them as they did not have the necessary security. He said as a result their businesses were taken over by foreign businessmen. He added that even when a Swazi businessman had got a loan he could not go very far in the face of stiff competition from well established expatriate businessmen. He said as a single strong company it would be much easier to buy stocks in bulk at South African factories at reasonable prices. [Vusie Gamedze] [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 7 Oct 83 p 5]

DETAINEES REPORTED--Albert Lukhele, a brother to detained Chief Dambuza Lukhele has also been picked up by police and is being held at Mbabane Police Station. Mr Lukhele was arrested on Friday afternoon by security police at the High Court where he was employed as senior clerk. No reason for his arrest had been given. High Court employees yesterday told THE OBSERVER that the police did not say anything but simply picked him up. Among those already arrested in the police swoop are Chief Dambuza Lukhele who was arrested at Manzini Police Station, and the wife of Swaziland Bottling Company Public Relations Manager, Mrs Senanile Nkosi, who was also picked up from her home at Checkers in Mbabane. [Excerpt] [MB101424 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 9 Nov 83 pp 1, 5]

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

ANGOLAN ENVOY ON INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY--Dar Es Salaam--The Angolan Government has said acts of aggression or plots fomented jointly by certain Western powers, the South African regime, and UNITA bandits were aimed at destabilizing the Angolan revolutionary process and the overthrow of its government. Speaking at a news conference in Dar Es Salaam today to commemorate the eighth anniversary of Angolan independence, the Angolan ambassador, Ndugu Eusebio Sebastiao [as heard], said these facts would lead to the establishment of neo-colonialism in Angola and consequently to the inevitable cancellation of the process of Namibian independence. Ndugu Sebastiao reiterated that there was not, and would never be, linkage with the presence of the Cuban troops who are there by the request of the Angolan people to help in the reconstruction of the country. He said the declaration made last year between the Cuban and Angolan Governments continues to be valid, and is known by the public opinion worldwide. Angola became independent on 11 November 1975 from Portuguese colonialism. Ndugu Sebastiao also told newsmen that the Angolan airliner which crashed on take-off from Lubango Airport in the south of the country on Wednesday was carrying some 125 people and crew instead of 150 as was earlier reported. [Text] [EA112143 Dar Es Salaam External Service in English 1000 GMT 11 Nov 83

CSO: 3400/250

MOBUTU PRAISES FRANCE FOR BACKING LEGITIMATE GOVERNMENT OF CHAD

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 4 Oct 83 p 7

[Text] President Francois Mitterrand yesterday afternoon opened the 10th Franco-African summit, held this year at Vittel, in eastern France. Representatives of 38 African countries were in attendance.

Mr Mitterrand sat between Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko, who had hosted last year's summit at Kinshasa, and the Ivorian head of state, Felix Houphouet-Boigny, the oldest head of state in attendance.

He noted the presence of the longest-ruling head of state, President Ahmed Sekou Toure, who has just celebrated the 25th anniversary of his leadership of Guinea.

Twenty-four African heads of state or government have come to Vittel, including Hissein Habre (Chad) and Thomas Sankara (Upper Volta).

The President-Founder of the MPR [Popular Movement of the Revolution] and President of the Republic, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, expressed the desire to see the 10th summit of heads of state of France and Africa open a new, rich and fertile page in relations between the member states and imprint a new dimension to Franco-African cooperation.

The head of state was responding to the opening speech made by his French counterpart yesterday at Vittel at the 10th conference of heads of state of France and Africa.

In his remarks, Mobutu touched on the Chadian crisis, the Western Sahara issue, decolonization of Namibia, South African apartheid and Franco-African relations.

"Beyond simple friendship with France, the conference of heads of state of France and Africa is the symbol of Africa's commitment to the ideas of peace and solidarity aimed at establishment of a new ethos in relations between nations and peoples," said the Guide.

Speaking of the situation in Chad, President Mobutu said that it constitutes a serious threat to peace, stability and security in central Africa. "It is a dramatic challenge to the principles of international law and the principles set forth in the Charters of the UN and the OAU [Organization of African Unity]."

In that connection, he praised France for its support to the Hisssein Habre regime and encouraged it to persevere in defense of that just cause. He also hailed the efforts the Ndjamena regime has made to safeguard peace in Chad and the country's territorial integrity. He reaffirmed Zaire's support for the legitimate authorities in that country.

On the Namibian issue, he reaffirmed the OAU's position that the solution to the problem lies in implementation of the terms of UN Security Council Resolution 435, which remains the sole basis for negotiations for Namibian accession to independence.

President Mobutu deplored the hypocrisy of certain member states of the contact group on this issue. "It is a question of credibility for the five members of the contact group," he said. In that regard he praised France for its firm and unequivocal position on the sovereign rights of the Namibian people.

In that context, he sharply condemned South African attacks against neighboring states and urgently appealed to the nations of the world to take actions to pressure the racist [South African] authorities to review their position in terms of international morality.

Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko said he believes the only solution to the Western Sahara conflict is to implement the resolution of the 18th OAU summit, which was re-endorsed at the 19th OAU summit in Addis Ababa: organization of a referendum of self-determination for the peoples concerned under the aegis of the OAU.

In that connection, he urged all the nations of the world to support the efforts of the pan-African organization.

After deplored the lack of solidarity between industrialized countries and Third World countries in the face of the economic crisis seriously threatening the latter, the head of state expressed the hope that the Vittel talks will give real substance to solidarity and dynamic meaning to interdependence, to the mutual advantage of both sides.

"We must translate our common commitment to build a strong and independent Africa into concrete action," stressed the President-Founder of the MPR.

Yesterday at Vittel President Francois Mitterrand stated that "the territorial integrity of a state" was the fundamental principle to be respected in searching for a solution to African problems such as the Chadian conflict, Western Sahara and Namibia.

In his speech opening the 10th Franco-African summit, the French head of state said: "Far from sitting in judgment, what is needed is adherence to principles,

the most important of which is territorial integrity, and thus the exercise of sovereignty by the legitimate authorities, and thus the independence of the people who live in that territory."

Alluding to Chad, Mr Mitterrand exhorted the African heads of state: "Let us move vigorously to provide amicable and seriously considered counsel, for which there is the utmost need, aimed at achieving a peaceful and harmonious resolution to the issue. When a state's integrity is attacked, the people themselves respond, through those who represent them, and--if that is not sufficient--with their own actions."

Mr Mitterrand said that, given the establishment of those principles, summit meetings are quite useful as loci of "meetings and dialogues between sovereign, equal and--I hope--fraternal countries."

The French president nevertheless pointed out that the Franco-African summit was "a working session which cannot stand in for or represent a rehearsal for the work of the OAU."

Warning participants against allowing local conflicts to expand into global ones, Mr Mitterrand urged nations to avoid allowing every conflict to become a part of the East-West crisis. When this happens, he said, "the conflict between the two super-powers intrudes itself on every kind of [regional] problem that may arise anywhere."

In an obvious reference to the new Voltan president, Mr Thomas Sankara--who believed the French Government had not shown him proper the appropriate respect upon his arrival in Paris--Mr Mitterrand said (without naming Sankara) that "the newest members of the summit must know that they are entitled to be treated with equal respect."

On the subject of Namibia, the French president stressed the importance of "fulfilling that independence toward which the people must and can aspire."

On the subject of development assistance, Mr Mitterrand noted that "France has a moral obligation in general, and a particular obligation with respect to Africa, as a result of historic and humanitarian ties." He emphasized that despite the current economic crisis and the fact that the French budget is only increasing 6.3 percent, France had made a commitment to increase the Aid and Cooperation Fund (FAC) by 15 percent, to increase its contribution to international voluntary organizations by 17.2 percent, to increase its contribution to international organizations by 19 percent, to increase its Public Development Assistance (APD) by 16.2 percent, to raise its assistance to the Least Developed Countries (LDC's) from 0.13 to 0.14 percent, and to increase its overall development assistance to 0.55 percent.

The French president, on the other hand, denounced the "inability of the most important actors in the global economy to understand the modern mechanisms essential to progress." Discussing the structural reforms needed in such organizations as the IMF [International Monetary Fund], he said that the new liquidity in Special Drawing Rights (SDR's) should primarily be used to assist developing countries.

"The destinies of the industrialized and developing countries are tied together," he insisted. (...) "If the economies of the developing countries do not recover, the advanced countries will be increasingly strangled by their own competition."

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CSO: 3419/87

ZAIRE

ARTICLES OUTLINE DEVELOPMENT OF COOPERATION WITH BELGIUM

Technical, Professional Training Stressed

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 18 Oct 83 pp 1, 7

[Article by Mputu-Toko Dingani: "Belgian-Zairian Cooperation: Priority for Technical and Occupational Teaching"]

[Text] After the visit of the Belgian secretary of state for development cooperation, the Belgian-Zairian cooperation will operate in a more effective manner. Schools such as the Kikwit Technical and Occupational Institute, the Tshibasi Agricultural Technical Institute (near Kananga), the Salama Industrial Technical Institute (Lubumbashi), and the Higher Rural Development Institute (ISDR) (Bukavu) will reflect a dynamic cooperation that has the primary aim of meeting Zaire's needs for skilled labor and high-level specialists.

The training of technical cadres is one Belgium's priorities in giving a new dimension to its cooperation with Zaire. Thus, the Kingdom of Belgium, through its secretary of state for cooperation, has emphasized the need to increase in a concrete way the support to the technical schools by sending qualified teachers, by granting scholarships to Zairians for study and training courses in Belgium, by supply of teaching materials, etc.

The ISDR in Bukavu, the polytechnic and science faculties of the University of Lubumbashi, the University of Kisangani, and the Bukavu Higher Teachers Institute should continue to rely on the Belgian cooperation. It is interesting to note that the Kikwit Technical and Occupational Institute (ITPK) has since 1973 been receiving considerable assistance from Belgium, which has already granted 10 scholarships. Courses have been organized for workshop teachers, and the efforts of the visiting Belgian teachers have contributed to better planning of workshop activities and better evaluation. Also, the Belgian cooperation program has provided machines for practical training, a power-generating unit, laboratory instruments, and regular supplies for daily operation of the workshops. The ITPK, which is run by the Jesuits, has a good reputation and provides training that is highly rated by the employers who use the technicians that it has trained. In 10 years, out of 162 candidates for the state examinations, 160 have received their final diplomas. That is an excellent record.

The Salama Industrial Technical Institute trains technicians; seven Belgian advisers and eight religious workers are involved. For the last 5 years the institute has been an integral part of the Belgian cooperation projects in Zaire. Francois Xavier de Donneia was amazed and impressed by the work being done there. "I intend to continue and even increase the cooperation in technical instruction, because after all the future of a country depends on the quality of training of its youth."

This reaction was noted everywhere the Belgian secretary of state went in visiting projects affecting the youth. Since he is himself a university professor, he felt more at ease in the universities and higher institutes.

Positive and Concrete Role

At the University of Lubumbashi, Francois Xavier de Donneia promised to raise the quality of the cooperation. This cooperation is already taking place on the level of the polytechnic and exact science faculties, which, thanks to the Belgian cooperation, have high-quality equipment. Belgium is also taking care of the travel costs and salaries of the visiting teachers. Also, the polytechnic faculty is in a twin relationship with that in Mons. The future Belgian financial assistance should enable the faculty of medicine to get underway.

The ISDR in Bukavu will not be standing idle. Before considering the possibility of a twin relationship with a Belgian institution with the same objectives (training of individuals who will be able to promote the economic, social and human development of the rural communities; producing as varied as possible documentation on all aspects of rural life; and cooperation in studying economic and social problems facing the rural area), the ISDR may soon receive documentation provided by Belgium and obtain course grants.

The University of Kisangani, on the other hand, places great hope in the Belgian-Zairian cooperation to grow and to extend to other faculties (medicine) and the university clinics, in addition to the faculties of psychology and sciences, education, and political and social sciences. In this context, new measures may be considered to "restore life" to the Yangambi faculty, which urgently needs water around the clock for research. Also considered will be a joint approach to train Zairian specialists within the country to avoid the long absences from the national realities.

In final analysis, the Belgian-Zairian cooperation in occupational and university training is going well. The Belgian secretary of state put it in these words: "Good universities are one of the essential conditions for development of a country. I am happy to observe that the University of Kisangani is currently making great teaching and scientific progress and that the Belgian cooperation program is playing a concrete and positive role in this through the laudable efforts of our adviser teachers and the administrator, Monsignor Gillon."

Increased Budget for Agriculture

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 19 Oct 83 p 8

[Article by Mputu-Toko Dingani: "Belgian-Zairian Cooperation"]

[Text] Today we will give the last part of the reportage on the Belgian cooperation program in Zaire. In this connection, it is interesting to note Belgium's firm intention to increase during the next 4 years the amount allocated to agriculture. This financial assistance will increase relatively from one to five. Thus, agriculture and agro-alimentary industry will be favored in order to combat the malnutrition that is afflicting certain parts of the republic. For example, there is the Kananga Soya Biscuit Factory (BISOKA), a project financed jointly with Belgium and that produces biscuits with high protein value that are affordable for low-income elements of the population, and other small projects could be developed. Francois Xavier de Donnea is convinced that the future of Belgian-Zairian cooperation lies in micro-projects that are closer to the population and not in huge projects that, after the fanfare of the opening and the cutting of the ribbon, often fall into "inactivity," inappropriate to the realities.

Everywhere we went, particularly in Kivu (though it is an area relatively well-endowed with agriculture), we realized that the problem of malnutrition is primarily a problem of the quality of the food and not the quantity. As the director of the Scientific Research Institute center in Lwiro emphasized, "malnutrition is one of the most terrible, the most horrible afflictions because it strikes the child, the hope and pride of the society." Malnutrition thus becomes a source of permanent concern. Parallel with the measures to combat malnutrition through improving the quality of food, Belgium is providing logistic support to the operation of several Zairian medical facilities.

The Bandundu, Kikwit, and many other hospitals are among the medical facilities included in the Belgian-Zairian cooperation projects. Obviously, this cooperation can certainly not solve all the problems. However, the reaffirmed determination to strengthen the medical cooperation can only please and encourage those working in the area, the Zairian doctors and the Belgian advisers, the religious workers, and all those who by their idealism enable the various hospitals to "operate" normally in order to better serve the public.

Fomulac-Katana, the Musuri-Kimbembe health center (Lubumbashi), the Lwiro pediatric hospital as well as those at Kabare, Kirotshe, Masisi and Rutshuru are all names that symbolize the medical cooperation between Zaire and the Kingdom of Belgium, a cooperation based on understanding and knowledge of Zaire's problems in order to make a significant contribution.

It is important that this cooperation, which is progressing well, be maintained, strengthened, and extended to all areas involving human health.

We can thus understand the reason for radio CANDIP (Center for Educational Production and Broadcasting), which carries out its educational activities in order to improve the standard of living of the rural population through development campaigns. Located at Bunia, radio CANDIP broadcasts in several dialects used in Kivu and Haut-Zaire, and its antenna gives it a range of 700 kilometers.

May this cooperation, regardless of any chance difficulties, gain a new impetus following the visit of Francois Xavier de Donnea to Zaire--a new dynamism, a new philosophy so that the ties forged over several years will strengthen even more. May the store of friendship that unites Belgians and Zairians be the guarantee of a better future. Also, hopefully companies like EX FORKA, the largest industry in Kasai Occidental, will attract the attention of the Belgian cooperation program so that their operation can be revived.

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CSO: 3419/132

ZAIRE

BELGIAN COOPERATION WITH ZAIRE INCREASED

New Spirit in Belgian Cooperation

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 11 Oct 83 pp 1, 7

[Text] Belgium's state secretary for development cooperation, Mr Francois-Xavier de Donnea, has just completed a 2-week visit to our country. As we wrote in a previous issue, that visit enabled him to take a first-hand look at the implementation of the various projects underway with Belgian assistance; to hear the views of the aid personnel themselves, "the primary agents for the strengthening of relations between Zaire and Belgium;" and to hold talks with Zairian officials on cooperation between the two countries.

That initiative, as we said at the outset of his long tour of the regions, is the result of a desire to get firsthand experience of Zairian realities on the ground. Informed observers see in it the start of an entirely new philosophy of cooperation between Zaire and the Kingdom of Belgium, especially since this is the first time since Zaire's accession to independence that a member of the Belgian Government has decided to leave his office in Brussels to scour the interior for 13 days in order to gain a broader and deeper understanding of the real Zaire.

One could see the difference in style as Francois Xavier de Donnea, after completing his tour in the field and evaluating the results achieved in various sectors, took the opportunity to establish priorities and identify new focal points of cooperation.

The budget for agriculture, for example, will increase fivefold over the next 4 years, technical and vocational education will have priority over general education, and transport and communication will continue to receive special attention from Belgium, which intends to help improve access and outlet roads. All these activities will be carried out while taking into account Zaire's many needs, especially in the fields of health and food supply.

The Belgian state secretary for development cooperation noted the tranquility that reigns throughout the Republic of Zaire, where all citizens peacefully attend to their daily occupations. As peace is the decisive factor in the development of a country, it is obvious that in order to safeguard territorial integrity we must have a strong and well-trained army, an army of deterrence.

To that end, Belgium has reaffirmed its intention to continue cooperation in that sector, in order to train military cadres and commandos at Kitona, at the UFO [expansion unknown] of Kananga, at Kotakoli, etc.

In the health field, the program of activities will be continued and improved by the provision of logistical support to various medical groups in the interior.

In the words of the Belgian state secretary, cooperation must become more "humanitarian," closer to the people. "In Belgium, we are often reproached for devoting all our efforts to the big projects, the prestige projects. It is through small projects, such as the one in Kimbembe (in Shaba) or the one in Tshibasu (near Kananga) that cooperation will truly benefit the people of Zaire, since these kinds of projects are closer to their needs. We want more humanitarian cooperation, more open cooperation..."

These are more than mere words: they reflect a certain realism that rejects any hint of paternalism in order to make a real contribution to Zaire's development, a realism that also recognizes there are differences between us and that Zairian problems can only be resolved in a Zairian way.

It is true that Belgium was somewhat hesitant about making a final commitment to maintain and consolidate an ongoing cooperation relationship, particularly since some quarters of the Belgian public would like to see Belgium stay completely out of Zaire. Fortunately, the ties of friendship that bind Zairians and Belgians were victorious. So the future can be faced with optimism.

Mixed Commission Meets

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 9/10 Oct 83 p 1, 11

[Text] The Mixed Belgian-Zairian Technical Commission met from 30 September to 8 October 1983 at the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation. It considered questions relative to administration, public works, energy, posts and telecommunications, transport and communications, the infrastructure of SOFIDE [Finance Company for Development], OFIDA [Customs and Excise Office], and the cardiovascular research laboratory at the University of Kinshasa. The results were gratifying to both the Zairian and Belgian side.

The Belgian delegation was headed by Mr Francois Xavier de Donnea, state secretary for development cooperation. The Zairian delegation was led by Citizen Kimasi Matwiku Basaula, state secretary for foreign affairs. The delegations congratulated each other on the results of their work, which will contribute to strengthening cooperation, solidarity and friendship between Belgium and Zaire for the benefit of both their peoples.

At the conclusion of their deliberations, the heads of the two delegations initialed the special agreement concerning the Center for Advanced Administration (CPA), thereby assuring that Belgium will continue to provide personnel and logistical support for the center.

In his speech at the conclusion of the deliberations of the Mixed Belgian-Zairian Technical Commission, Citizen Kimasi said that while the work already done is worthy of praise, it is nonetheless true that much more remains to be done toward ameliorating basic conditions in Zaire's socioeconomic development.

In Zaire, he said, "we are accustomed to thinking that in order to attain our development objectives, we must above all count on our own efforts, but that does not rule out making use of outside assistance from friendly countries such as the Kingdom of Belgium, with which we have woven many ties of solidarity to the benefit of both our respective peoples."

He said that the Belgian state secretary for development cooperation agreed with the Zairians that the development of agriculture in our country is still one of the primary means for enabling the Zairian people to achieve food self-sufficiency, which is one of the continuous concerns of the Executive Council.

It is for this reason, he continued, that the President-Founder of the MPR, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, President of the Republic, has always made agriculture the country's top priority. It is one of the key sectors for the process of Zairian economic development, one in which Belgium can make a useful and valuable contribution. He added, however, that agricultural development can only realize its fullest potential within the context of a harmoniously developed infrastructure that covers the whole national economy.

This is why, he said, that Zaire and Belgium have worked unceasingly to broaden and deepen their bilateral cooperation in every domain that is involved in the development of a modern society, including transport, energy, communications and administration.

In that context, he said he was pleased with the results of the deliberations of the Belgian-Zairian Mixed Technical Commission in the fields of transport and communications, infrastructure, public works and administration.

Mr Donnea in turn also declared himself pleased with the results achieved in the sectors of energy, transport and communications and infrastructure, which are the key sectors, accounting for one-third of the budget for Belgian cooperation in Zaire.

He said he was also pleased with progress made in OFIDA, which is making a major contribution to governmental revenue.

He also underlined the importance of other projects, such as those involving ONATRA [National Transportation Office], SNCZ [expansion unknown] and RVF [River Lines Administration]. He announced that the cooperation contract on ONATRA will be renewed and that 48 experts will be seconded to that office for a 4-year period, while 28 experts will be seconded to SNCZ. These experts will be responsible for training their Zairian counterparts.

With regard to the RVF, he also announced that two "couples de moteurs de batteau" [translation unknown] will be provided to the RVF, and four locomotive engines will be put at the disposal of SCNZ, in addition to the one that will be acquired through a state-to-state loan.

With regard to SNEL [expansion unknown], he announced that Belgium is prepared to co-finance the proposed hydro-electric power plant at Bombo. He also said that there is the possibility of a partnership arrangement between REGIDESO [Water and Power Distribution Administration] and the Intercommunal Water Company of Belgium.

In conclusion, he said he was pleased with the decision taken to provide OFIDA with a Belgian president-general manager seconded by a Zairian and a number of Belgian experts who will be put at OFIDA's disposal.

Here is the joint communique signed at the conclusion of the deliberations of the commission:

"The Belgian-Zairian Mixed Technical Commission on transport and communications, infrastructure, public works, energy and administration met in Kinshasa from 30 September to 8 October 1983.

"The delegation from the Kingdom of Belgium was led by Mr Francois Xavier de Donnea, state secretary for development cooperation, and the Zairian delegation was headed by Citizen Kimasi Matwiku Basaula, state secretary for foreign affairs.

"Mr Francois Xavier de Donnea was given audiences with First State Commissar Kengo Wa Dondo; the state commissar for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Citizen Kamanda Wa Kamanda, and the state secretary for foreign affairs, Citizen Kimasi Matwiku Basaula.

"During his visit to Zaire, the Belgian state secretary for development cooperation had an opportunity to visit various regions of the country, where he was able to get a first-hand look at progress in various Belgian-Zairian cooperation projects.

"In that connection, he paid successive visits to the regions of Bas-Zaire, Bandundu, Kasai Occidental, Shaba, Haut-Zaire, Kivu and Equateur.

"While the Belgian state secretary was making this trip to the interior of the country, the two delegations of experts, meeting in Kinshasa, examined questions involving administration, public works, energy, posts and telecommunications, transport and communications, infrastructure, SOFIDE, OFIDA and the cardiovascular research laboratory at the University of Kinshasa.

"The exchanges of views on these various subjects concerned ways to strengthen and make further improvements in cooperation between the Kingdom of Belgium and the Republic of Zaire.

"The two delegations were pleased with the results of their deliberations, which unfolded in a most constructive atmosphere. The results will contribute to the strengthening of cooperation, solidarity and friendship between Belgium and Zaire to the benefit of both of their peoples.

"At the conclusion of the deliberations, the heads of the two delegations initialed a special agreement concerning the CPA, thereby assuring that Belgium will continue to provide personnel and logistical support for the center.

"The Belgian delegation expressed their sincere thanks to the Executive Council as well as the Zairian people for the hospitality and welcome accorded them during their visit to the Republic of Zaire."

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CSO: 3419/87

ZAIRE

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN OIL EXPLOITATION COOPERATION--A delegation of the Romanian Petroleum Industry (ROMPETROL), composed of three members and led by the company's director, Constantin Colt, visited Kinshasa from 12 to 26 September in connection with the Zairian-Romanian joint economic, technical and cultural cooperation commission. During the visit to the Zairian capital, the Romanian delegation examined the various alternatives for cooperation between Romania and Zaire in respect to oil. The delegation returned to Bucharest on Tuesday. ROMPETROL is an organization for economic cooperation with foreign countries in exploitation of oil and gas. It engages in a variety of work and services relating to the extractive petroleum industry including geological exploration, storage of oil and gas including transport, regardless of the size and complexity of the project. ROMPETROL, which is receptive to all formulas of cooperation, firmly applies the principle of exchanging benefits with its business partners. [Text]
[Kinshasa ELIMA in French 28 Sep 83 p 8] 9920

CSO: 3419/132

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT, UNIONS AGREE TO WAGE CEILING--According to a press statement issued by the minister of labor and social services, Mr Frederick Hapunda, the government and the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions [ZCTU] have agreed to maintain the 10 percent wage ceiling to the end of the current International Monetary Fund program, which will be expected to be up to April 30 next year, and thereafter a free collective bargaining process will continue. The statement said in the wake of this agreement between the government and ZCTU, the government has directed both employers and union to expedite the awarding of wage increases in industries where they are due within the framework of the guidelines issued by the Prices and Incomes Commission on the implementation of the 10 percent wage ceiling. The government has also called on employers to make sure that those increases, where applicable, are paid as soon as possible. [Text] [MB170850 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 17 Nov 83]

CSO: 3400/263

RADIO TRUTH ON MINORITY PARTY ACTIVITIES

MB141038 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe 0430 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Station Commentary]

[Text] Robert Mugabe alleges that two minority democratic political parties are engaged in anti-regime activities. Speaking at Bindura last week, Mugabe named the two parties as being ZAPU and ZANU (Mwenje), led by the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole. However, the opposite is the case, and Mugabe knows this as well as anyone. To this very day ZAPU is still negotiating with Mugabe's ZANU-PF, to the knowledge of Mugabe, in an effort to forge a new unity between the two parties. When we recall that it was Mugabe who insisted on contesting the 1980 election separately and not as a partner in the Patriotic Front, we know that this split was not brought by Joshua Nkomo. In fact, men like Josiah Tongogara were completely against the division of the parties in 1980, and like Tongogara, were murdered by ZANU-PF because of their opposition.

Ndabaningi Sithole's ZANU (Mwenje) was the original ZANU, the party which decided to gain freedom for Zimbabwe without the use of violence. ZANU (Mwenje) has consistently stated that it is opposed to violence to gain political ends, and this attitude was also adopted by Bishop Abel Muzorewa's UANC party. But both Sithole and Bishop Muzorewa openly opposed Marxism and a one-party state, and they will content these aims of ZANU-PF constitutionally, without violence.

Despite Mugabe's allegations, both leaders have been stating their case openly and have not approached South Africa or any other power for assistance. In fact, at the ZANU (Mwenje) rally earlier this year, it was made plain that Robert Mugabe and his ministers were invited to participate but declined.

Despite all the restrictions and intimidation used against the leaders of these three parties, they are gaining support and the sympathy of the people at large. They don't send youth brigades around to force people to attend their rallies, yet thousands turn up. They do not have free adverts of their rallies and meetings placed in the daily newspapers, nor do they supply free buses and trains to carry their supporters, yet thousands attend their rallies. Mugabe knows his popularity, enforced at best, is waning rapidly. Hence the use of the Gukurahundi [5th Brigade] against the Matabele and the trend toward the detention of the opposition leadership.

Muzorewa is at the Central Intelligence Organization Detention Center of Goromonzi, and many of Sithole's people have simply disappeared into one detention camp or another. Mugabe is frightened. He sees the power he enjoys through the rule of fear is beginning to desert him. He knows it cannot be retained for much longer, that he is surrounded by enemies, even within the upper levels of his own party. Unless he takes drastic and timely action, he will be defeated.

CSO: 3400/250

MUGABE CLAIMS ZAPU HAS NEW STRATEGY TO CAUSE DISORDER

Harare THE HERALD in English 31 Oct 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

ZAPU dissidents killed four farm workers in a vehicle ambush near Mvurwi recently as part of its new strategy to cause widespread disorder before the next election, the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, has said.

He told a rally at Denenyore, Wedza, on Saturday: "They (Zapu) are sending in dissidents in groups of twos or threes to ambush and kill people in areas where there is peace in order to discredit the Government."

In the Mvurwi incident a gang of dissidents ambushed a vehicle carrying five workers from Forester Ranch to Goveti Ranch on October 9. Three of the workers were shot dead at point-blank range, one died later of his wounds and the fifth was seriously injured. In follow-up operations security forces killed three of the dissidents. The fourth was captured.

Cde Mugabe said it was the captured dissident who had told the Government of the new Zapu strategy.

UANC leader Bishop Muzorewa also came under fire from the Prime Minister over his recent visit to Israel which he claimed he undertook to study the Bible.

Cde Mugabe said Israel trained some South African commandos who had been used by the Smith regime and again by the Zimbabwe-Rhodesia regime of which Muzorewa not to try and start another war of his own and said the Government would investigate his intentions when he went to Israel.

"If he wanted to study the Bible, he should have asked me and I would have given him one of the 22 Bibles I have free of charge. They were sent to me by South Africans immediately after independence with letters instructing me which verses to read," the Prime Minister said.

CSO: 3400/238

MUGABE SAYS GOVERNMENT, CHURCHES MUST GO INTO PARTNERSHIP

Harare THE HERALD in English 20 Oct 83 p 1

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, said yesterday it was becoming increasingly necessary for the Government and the churches to go into partnership with the common goal of alleviating man's social and economic problems.

"This partnership needs to be consolidated if we are to achieve maximum results from it," he told the closing session of the Zimbabwe Christian Council conference on development in Harare.

The ZCC delegates and their partners in development met in Harare for three days to work out details of the funding of the churches' \$40 million projects over a five-year period starting next year.

The projects, numbering nearly 200 throughout the country, are for water development (boreholes, wells and dams); agricultural production; evangelism; health; education; rehabilitation; community centres; and leadership development and management training.

The Prime Minister told the delegates that the projects discussed at the conference demonstrated their unflinching desire to provide for the welfare and socio-economic advancement of the Zimbabwean society.

The Zimbabwe Christian Council, he said, should not only confine itself to the design and implementation of socially-oriented projects such as clinics, hospitals and schools but it should also co-operate with the Government in preparing and implementing development programmes that enhanced productivity of the material production sectors.

Examples had already been set with the establishment of the Savings Development Movement and the Silveira House Agricultural Development groups.

But he said that because of the serious backwardness of the rural people and the Government's policy to accelerate the transformation of both the production and consumption patterns in the country, the Government viewed the intensification of such initiatives as long overdue.

"We are looking forward to the formalisation of our planning work with you and hope that this is only the beginning of a worthwhile venture as we become true partners in our plans to develop the welfare of the people . . .

"If yesterday we joined hands to liberate the masses of this country from one form of injustice, today we can surely join hands again in fighting yet another evil situation in the form of ignorance, disease and general underdevelopment."

The Government was convinced that it could uplift the masses only if it operated within a carefully planned economy — an economy whose goals were clearly spelt out,

modalities defined and appropriate institutions were created in promoting development.

It was also equally important to continuously analyse the constraints facing the country.

To facilitate the achievement of the country's socio-economic objectives, the decision-making process at all levels must be consistent with those pronounced by the Government.

"We cannot afford the wastage of the scarce human and material resources by investing in areas and projects which are not in harmony with the national planning objectives."

He was most gratified, he said, to realise that in the preparation and formulation of the ZCC's five-year development plan, the council had used the transitional national development plan as the basis and framework of its planning.

There was need for greater dialogue to ensure that the ZCC programmes were at all times in line with those of the Government, he said.

CSO: 3400/238

ZIMBABWE

MINISTER ASKS CHIEFS TO REPORT DISSIDENTS TO AUTHORITIES

Harare THE HERALD in English 31 Oct 83 p 1

[Excerpt] THE Minister of Trade and Commerce, Cde Richard Hove, yesterday warned that areas whose people do not work with the Government will be left out in development projects.

Speaking at the official installation of Chief Ngungumbane in the Mberengwa communal lands, Cde Hove said development project will only be implemented in areas whose people co-operated with the Government".

"I must warn you that in this country there is a disease called dissidents, who want to topple the Government because they don't like it. They go about murdering, robbing and raping innocent civilians.

"If there are some people in this country who want to fight, they should know that ZANU(PF) can also fight better than them," the Minister said.

Day-Dreaming

"If there are people in this country who think they can topple the Government, they are day-dreaming.

"We have often told Joshua Nkomo that if he wants to fight the ZANU (PF) Government and topple it from power, he should come out in the open and we shall welcome his war."

Cde Hove said the Government had the power to ban minority parties in the country "but for the sake of unity, we continue to allow them to operate."

He predicted that ZANU (PF) would be re-elected in the 1985 general election "because all the people of this country support the party".

The Minister called on chiefs, as eyes of the Government, "to check closely on all PF-ZAPU supporters to make sure they did not cook for or harbour dissidents.

The Government expected chiefs to report the presence of dissidents to the authorities, the Minister said.

Cde Hove said the Government knew of the root cause of the dissidents--PF-ZAPU was behind them.

"We have killed some of [them and] some are now in our jails. This is why we know the PF-ZAPU connection on the dissident issue."

The Minister said, however, he could not blame all PF-ZAPU members as responsible for the creation of dissidents because there were some people in that party who worked well with the Government.

Those who agree to work and co-operate with the Government are still working with us today. We do not hate them but we always tell them to talk to their fellow members to urge them to desist from supporting dissidents," Cde Hove said.

CSO: 3400/239

MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND ZIMBABWEANS IN ZAMBIA SEEK TO GO HOME

Results of Survey

Harare THE HERALD in English 17 Oct 83 p 1

[Text]

MORE than 100 000

Zimbabweans living in Zambia will return to their homeland if a scheme to transfer their assets can be worked out, according to a survey by the Zimbabwe High Commission in Lusaka.

There are an estimated 200 000 Zimbabweans in Zambia. The survey, carried out last year, indicates that 65 percent of the Zimbabweans are planning to return this year.

Eleven percent want to leave immediately and another 20 percent said they were thinking of moving between 1984 and 1990.

It is difficult to estimate how many have returned, because some apply for passports from Zambia while others send documents down to relatives or friends in Zimbabwe and get them to process the requests, a spokesman at the Zimbabwe High Commission in Lusaka said.

The main obstacle to Zimbabweans' returning home is not the bureaucratic procedure, but difficulties taking out their capital and equipment.

According to the survey, in which about one-third of the 3 000 forms distributed were returned, there were 466 tractors, 307 private cars, 289 lorries, 18 buses and 1 161 harrows, planters and ploughs which people wanted to bring with them if they were to move, plus \$13 million in other assets, totalling about \$35 million.

By June last year there was also about \$6 million in the pipeline for Zimbabwean nationals who had already immigrated.

The situation was outlined in a report submitted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs soon after independence. It was asked that a "very strong case should be put to (the Zimbabwe) Cabinet for something to be done for these nationals in Zambia", but after consideration at a meeting in Livingstone of the joint permanent commission in August this year, where the issue was referred to the ministries of finance in each country, nothing has been done.

Zimbabwe has frozen the funds of Zambians who have assets in Zimbabwe. The restrictions applied under the same constraints of shortage of foreign currency, and fear of a drain of skilled and experienced personnel, are common to both countries.

Many Zimbabweans managed to get plots of land under Zambian chiefs, varying in size from 5 to 400 ha, which they still hold and which they know will not easily be matched if they return home.

The survey showed that 34.1 percent of the household heads who replied

wanted a farm larger than 150 ha, 18.7 percent wanted at least 10 ha plots, while 31 percent planned to live in towns. Only 4.5 percent were going to join relatives in communal areas when they returned.

Generally Zimbabweans in Zambia are involved in marketing and transport businesses and some have become very wealthy. The High Commission report pointed out that the returning emigrants were "not beggars, but entrepreneurs with capital and useful experience in agriculture".

Most who answered the questionnaire indicated they came from Shurugwi (999), while 567 came from Kwekwe and Chegutu, 513 from Mvuma, 329 from Chivhu, 324 from Chilimanzi, 268 from Zvishavane and 240 from Kadoma.

Of several people interviewed all mentioned they would move if they could get their money and assets out, but nearly all were quite happy to stay in Zambia for the time being.

"I would like to be resident in Zimbabwe and

visit Zambia, but I can stay here and visit Zimbabwe," said one man.

The first move for getting back to Zimbabwe for most people is getting a Zimbabwean passport, which has become quite a desirable document in the region. The High Commission said people who had travel documents before 1980 have no problem getting new ones, because "it was a disadvantage to have one then, and they are likely to be genuine".

"But we have to be very careful. There are some people from Zaire, for example, who speak Shona very well, so all new applicants have to have a long assessment interview before a passport is approved."

Then the procedure for moving property from one country to the other is often delayed and complicated. If an immigrant has a lot of moveable property he has to sell anything over a stated maximum and put the proceeds into a local frozen account.

The funds he is allowed go into the "forex pipeline", and may only emerge a year or so later.

Light at End of Tunnel

Harare THE HERALD in English 18 Oct 83 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

THERE is certainly nothing unique about problems being faced by Zimbabweans in Zambia who would like to come back home but cannot do so without the millions of dollars worth of property they accumulated during their stay in the country.

Other countries, like Tanzania, have found easier solutions to the problem. The ex-refugees were offered citizenship and thousands have accepted. It might not apply in our case but if a simple but practical solution is not found immediately relations between the two countries may be affected.

We say so because whereas the Zambians are treating the problems in strict economic terms, the Zimbabweans, who jointly have some \$35 million in cash and property blocked by the Zambians, feel they are being prevented from going back home.

The Zimbabweans are doing their best to portray that picture in order to put pressure on our Government to deal with the Zambians on a strictly political level.

The Government is not oblivious to the plight of Zimbabweans in Zambia, most (but certainly not all) of whom left this country because of the intolerable political conditions that existed then. It has been handling the situation with the tact it deserves.

Already there has been some favourable results. There is light at the end of the tunnel. But all of us know the desperate foreign exchange situation all of us are in. We are sure the delicate negotiations that have been going on between the two countries over the problem will result in a solution being found.

CSO: 3400/238

MOZAMBICANS REPORTEDLY MOVING ACROSS BORDER BECAUSE OF DROUGHT

Harare THE HERALD in English 15 Oct 83 p 1

[Text]

ABOUT 10 000 Mozambicans have crossed into north-eastern Zimbabwe during the last three months and at least 50 families are moving into Rushinga district almost every day, the district administrator, Cde Kanyandura Kanyau, said yesterday.

In an interview with The Herald, in Harare, Cde Kanyau said between 50 and 100 families were crossing the border almost daily, and claiming to be fleeing the severe drought in their home areas.

No Government comment on the report could be obtained last night.

Cde Kanyau said the Mozambicans had brought along their livestock, household goods and other possessions.

"My district is one of the remotest in Zimbabwe and we don't have enough facilities, even for the local population. The recent migration has undoubtedly affected clinics and diptanks because most of the people need health care and their animals have to be dipped," he said.

The Mozambicans came through Mary Mount Mission, Chitange, Makuni,

Chitandawo and Mukosa clinic.

This happened despite the fact that some of them had been rounded up by district officials, referred to Harare for assessment and subsequently repatriated.

Rushinga's district council chairman, Cde Luke Shamuyarira said a solution must be found soon.

Meanwhile, more than 800 Mozambicans who had illegally settled in some parts of Mudzi have been repatriated and none had returned, the district administrator, Cde Morgan Chiwawa, said in Harare yesterday.

An agreement had been reached between himself and the nearest administrator in Mozambique to have the people sent back home, he said.

Cde Chiwawa said his district had been so severely affected by the drought that officials had to keep bowsers at schools to avoid their closure.

Most of the boreholes in the area were drying up and 12 others need constant attention. People had to walk for long distances searching for water.

MOZAMBIQUE PORTS' RESTORATION 'OF VITAL STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE'

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 21 Oct 83 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE recent raid by South African forces on the ANC offices in Maputo is yet another depressing indication that those in power south of the Limpopo are prepared to follow the same sad path travelled by Rhodesia.

History provides lessons for those who are prepared to learn, yet there is nothing in the policies or programmes of the South African government which shows an appreciation of the fundamentally unjust situation in South Africa, or of the inevitability of change. They seem prepared to slide slowly into civil war, with all the tragedy this represents in human terms, and the increased polarisation of racial groups which will result.

The new South African constitution, to be voted on by the white population only, is a poor piece of window dressing, cobbled together to give an impression that apartheid is to be relaxed. It is an insult to the blacks who are denied political expression and representation in the country in which they live, and also to the Asians and coloureds who are having their second-class citizenship underlined.

The undoubtedly economic and military strength of South Africa has induced a false sense of security in that country. Yet, for those who lived in this country through the recent war, there are enough unfortunate parallels to indicate that the process of violent change — in the absence of an acceptance of the need for peaceful change — has already begun.

The recent attack on Maputo is as much a symptom of this as the increasing incidence of successful guerilla action within South Africa itself.

The inevitability of an increase in violent action in South Africa will, of course, have profound consequences for Zimbabwe. The disruption of a valuable market and complications in the passage of our exports and imports through South Africa are the least we can expect.

In such circumstances, the rehabilitation of Mocambique's ports, particularly Beira, is of vital strategic importance. It is to be hoped that President Samora Machel's warmer relations with the West, emphasised by his present visit to Europe, will command support for the improvement of alternative routes through Mocambique to the sea for Zimbabwe, Zambia and Zaire. What is desirable now will assuredly become vital during the years to come.

CSO: 3400/225

SENATOR RAPS GOVERNMENT'S PRIVATE INDUSTRY POLICY

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 21 Oct 83 p 6

[Text]

THE answer to Zimbabwe's financial problems can only be solved by a "complete turnaround on the part of Government", Senator Partridge said in the Senate last week. In a wide-ranging and hard-hitting speech in the debate on the Finance Bill (which is, by tradition, the budget debate in the Senate), Senator Partridge reviewed the out-turn of the 1982/83 fiscal year and expectations for the 1983/84 year.

Referring to the 1982/83 fiscal

year, the senator said the overall out-turn resulted in a deficit of \$436m, compared to the budgeted figure of \$589m.

"I would not quarrel with this reduction, but it should have been achieved by reducing revenue expenditure", he said. "It is inexcusable in a developing country to budget for a deficit unless the revenue account is balanced, and the deficit is created by investment of borrowings in development that will produce revenue.

"This is a simple principle upon which a young country must operate, and it departs from it at its peril", Senator Partridge told the Senate.

Last year, the senator said, the growth in the economy was only 1.8%. This was achieved by a 14% increase from education, health and public administration, all of which were non-productive. The real trend was in agriculture and mining, he claimed, where there was a drop of 8% and 3% respectively.

ONLY 7 000

Industry employed only 7 000 more Zimbabweans last year, the total formal employment increasing by only 8 600 — against a background of 80 000 people entering the job market. The trade balance, he said, weakened to minus 136m in 1982, a figure more than double that of minus 55m in 1981. The current account balance moved from minus \$416m in 1981 to minus \$534m in 1982.

Money supply, because of Government's deficit budgeting increased by 20% in the 1982/83 fiscal period with consequent inflation of some 17%. "Not forgetting the 15% increase in the 1981/82 period", he commented.

"The general picture", Senator Partridge told senators, "is of a declining economy with large-scale inflation, increasing foreign-exchange and balance-of-payments problems, with a growing population requiring employment that is not there. The only growth to be found is in Government non-productive sectors of employment, which cannot be sustained."

Senator Partridge said Government attempted to relieve the situation by borrowing more from abroad, despite the long-term consequences, cutting foreign-exchange allocations — even to the extent of affecting exports — devaluation of the dollar, the production of a minibudget, and a reduction in public sector investment, but not in revenue expenditure.

The consolidated funds statement, Senator Partridge said, showed for 1982/83 projected revenue spending of \$1 848m against an actual expenditure of \$1 821m, a reduction of only 1%. The revenue current account estimated at \$1 885m, resulted only in \$1 755m, a drop of some 7%, turning the budgeted surplus on revenue account of \$37m to a deficit of \$66m.

"The most important objective for a country like ours and one which, under proper management, we are quite capable of sustaining, is to be self-reliant on revenue account. If we do not ensure this, it means we must borrow to meet recurring current expenditure. This is the road to bankruptcy," he said.

The senator said that there had been a drop in proposed capital projects from \$281m to \$190m. He said it would have been better to have maintained this capital programme and to have cut down on the revenue account.

Turning to the employment situation, Senator Partridge said there were 10 000 fewer Zimbabweans employed today than in 1975. This decline had been in agriculture (89 500) and domestic service (27 700), but public administration, health and education had increased by 67 200. These three services, which in 1975 represented 9.36% of total employed, he claimed now accounted for 16.44%.

In 1975, he said, 16.4% of the population was employed, while in 1982 only 13% had jobs, out of a population running at approximately 8m.

"We need to increase employment opportunity annually by 7½% to meet the annual need for jobs", Senator Partridge told the Senate. "This means in agriculture, 20 000 a year, mining 4 800 and manufacturing 13 500, presuming other sectors keep pace. All this can be achieved only by a tremendous resurgence of growth in the private sector.

"Government must stop fiddling about with its social ideologies and get on with the main task of restoring confidence in the private sector and ensuring a favourable investment climate. Financial policy must be geared to development and not ideologies."

The senator gave government credit for an improvement in the

earnings of employees, which moved from \$1 049m in 1975 to \$2 915m in 1982, an increase of 278%. Expressed in terms of 1969 prices, he said, this appeared to be an improvement of 19%.

"I believe that the main reason for wages not increasing substantially beyond rising prices is Government's wage and pricing policy. The employer is faced on the one hand with a recurring threat of wage increases made across the board, without reference to the industry or occupation concerned, for employees he cannot dismiss. On the other hand, there is a clamp-down on prices of his products."

The employee was also being "mulched" by Government, Senator Partridge claimed. "If you look at past budgets, we find that the last three pre-Independence budgets were made up of 45% indirect taxation and 55% straight taxation on income. The 1983 budget, however, had inverted the position to one of 55% indirect to 45% income tax."

INCLUDES NEW TAX

"The latter percentage includes the lower income tax that Government proposes to introduce", the Senator said. He questioned the advisability of introducing a fixed tax on the lower income group, particularly as at the moment, 54.9% of the composition of the consumer price index for lower income urban families represented foodstuffs, which were subject to recent heavy increases with the removal of Government subsidies:

"The \$9m it is anticipated that this tax would contribute could be better made by a cut in the defence budget of this amount," he said.

"The best thing that Government can do for the wage earner", Senator Partridge told senators, "is to repeal all the powers taken in terms of the emergency regulations and return to the sanity of the Industrial Conciliation Act and negotiated wages. Domestic service and agriculture should not be controlled, apart from a low-geared minimum wage."

Turning to the 1983/84 budget, Senator Partridge said current expenditure will amount to \$2 031m against anticipated revenues of \$2 079m resulting in a surplus on current account of \$48m. With

grants-in-aid of \$32m and loans repaid of \$15m, this should give a surplus of \$95m. This, after repayment of loans and expenditure on capital account, will become a deficit of \$450.

"This deficit and parastatal losses is another recipe for inflation", Senator Partridge said, "and we can, therefore, anticipate another 17% inflation rate for 1983/84."

NOT PRODUCTIVE

"Expenditure on defence had increased by 13%, education 4%, health 2% and home affairs 19%, the senator said. These ministries now represented half of the budget, were the only ones with major increases, and were not economically productive.

"No one would wish to curtail education", the senator said, but he warned of escalating costs if Government's plans were introduced.

He said the 1981 and 1982 enrolments were 455 536 and 410 453 respectively, in Grade 1, which indicated that the country could anticipate an annual enrolment of about 400 000. In eight year's time, Senator Partridge said, there would probably be four million students at school, compared to the present figure of 2 159 223.

This would mean that in eight years' time, the Education vote would have to be doubled.

It was unlikely, Senator Partridge said, that the revenues anticipated in the 1983/84 budget would materialise.

"We are probably the most highly taxed community in the world", he said. The tax amounted to 17% of the gross national product. With companies at 51,75% in 1984 — before dividends are declared, which are subject to 20% tax — there is in effect, a tax of 61,4%. Married persons receiving \$17 000 a year,

will pay \$4 053 in tax if allowed the full abatements.

WHY BOTHER

"When we throw in a capital gains tax of 30% on profits arising from the sale of immovable property, and shares, why should anyone bother to invest", he said. "Add to this picture, the taxes on non-residents of 10% on interest, 20% on dividends, 20% on fees of technical, administrative or like nature, the message seems pretty clear, Government does not want outside investors."

"It should also be remembered that our income taxes are based on a source concept so that income arising locally is also liable to income tax," he said.

Senator Partridge forecast that the outcome this year would be the same as last, and he listed:

- Revenues would not be up to expectations.
- Expenditure in ministries would not be curtailed but in some cases, exceeded.
- Capital development objectives will not be achieved.
- Inflation will be high.
- Balance of payments difficulties will continue and import allocations will be reduced.
- Price and wage controls will continue.
- Profits will be low, private sector development reduced, and there would be little private investment from outside the country.
- A further devaluation would probably occur.

"I hope I am proved wrong on every count", Senator Partridge told the Senate.

He said the only solution was a complete turnaround on the part of Government. He said a positive approach was needed to encourage private enterprise. "Socialism in Zimbabwe with half the population on a subsistence economy is no answer whatsoever."

MUZENDA SAYS PRIVATE SECTOR MUST DECENTRALIZE INDUSTRIES

Harare THE HERALD in English 29 Oct 83 p 1

[Text]

UNLESS the private sector takes concrete steps to decentralise its industries the imbalance in development between rural and urban areas will continue, the Deputy Prime Minister, Cde Simon Muzenda, said yesterday.

Cde Muzenda said despite Zimbabwe being more industrialised than many African countries, the majority of Zimbabweans still had a low standard of living.

At the moment resources were concentrated in the main urban centres and yet the majority of the people lived in rural areas.

Speaking during the opening of Plate Glass Mupandawana branch in Gutu, Cde Muzenda said that with the rising demand for various products throughout the country, distribution costs to rural centres would be reduced drastically and enable businessmen to make a profit.

In order to lift the living standard of the masses, it was impera-

tive that the private sector should co-operate with the Government because it was the private sector that controlled the major resources of the country. It was therefore reasonable that both the private and public sectors should be partners in the pursuit of the social and economic advancement of society as a whole.

For the country to be economically viable the people should be contented and that could only come if the fruits of modern industrial society reached the majority of the people. "That is why it is essential to be socially conscious of our obligations in both sectors," Cde Muzenda said.

The interaction between the Government and the private sector should lead to a policy of shifting away from the old-fashioned notion of individual profit gain in business. Instead enterprises should recognise the notion of "growth with equity" both at the firm's level and the national level.

For economic growth to be meaningful to society, it should benefit the society which has made such growth pos-

sible in the first place. If the contradictions between excessive love of profit and the welfare of the people were to be reduced, the private sector should view the development of economically viable co-operatives as a complementary phenomenon in the national economy. It was in the interest of the nation as a whole to eliminate unemployment through the formation of co-operatives.

The Deputy Prime Minister praised Plate Glass for paying attention to the underdeveloped areas of the country. He hoped others would emulate the example.

The decision by the company to lay more emphasis on rural activity was well founded and might even encourage other businessmen to expand to rural areas without fear of high costs.

The Government would ensure that growth points became generators of progress. From the growth points socio-economic development would spread to cover a given region with reasonable speed.

CSO: 3400/238

MUZENDA NOTES OBJECTIVES OF SOCIALIST EDUCATION

Harare THE HERALD in English 21 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] Schoolchildren should develop an understanding of socialist theory, the Deputy Prime Minister, Cde Muzenda, said yesterday.

He told parents and pupils at Allan Wilson School prize-giving day in Harare that "a scientific acquisition of socialist concepts enables you to understand and appreciate the society we are building."

Zimbabwe's budget for education rose from \$104,2m in 1969 to \$414,1m in 1983 as school enrolments increased from 800 000 to just under 2,5m. The number of teachers employed during the same period went up from 22 000 to just under 63 000.

"The people's legitimate expectations for more and better schools had to be satisfied. This is socialism in education and educational objectives in socialist Zimbabwe must be viewed in the context of our national goals," he said.

Cde Muzenda said the basis of socialism in education in Zimbabwe since independence was found in the Government's economic policy statement--Growth With Equity--in which it was stated that the fundamental and ultimate goal of the people of Zimbabwe was the establishment and development of a democratic, egalitarian and socialist society.

From such a policy followed the educational policy which made access to education a basic right to be accorded to every Zimbabwean child, regardless of race, colour, sex, tribe, ethnic group, social class, the wealth of parents or their position in life.

To implement such a policy, he said, a number of decisions, including enabling legislation, had to be taken. Firstly, the Government had to accord the education vote a top priority. Secondly, the Government decided to declare primary education free to all Zimbabwean children and thirdly, access to secondary school was made available to the majority of primary school leavers by the establishment of more than 450 new day rural secondary schools and the expansion of existing mission and Government secondary schools from 1981, Bridging the gap between the urban and rural areas was a socialist measure.

He said the Zintec programme was introduced to try to meet the increased demand for teachers by the expanded school system and the former exclusive white community schools were abolished by the Education Amendment Act of 1981.

"As a result of these decisions and implementation, the socialist principles of making the people both the object and the means of socialist policies were manifestly demonstrated by the quantitative expansion of the schools' enrolments since independence."

Education and manpower development was one principal way of resolving the "inherited socio-economic contradiction."

Cde Muzenda also said that education must aim to develop attitudes, values and motivation of national unity and national security.

He also said that an individual within the education group must aim to achieve these objectives:

- Personal development and fulfilment for the individual;
- Development of attitudes of self-reliance and community service where the philosophy of education with production fits in;
- Development of social and technical skills; and
- Theoretical understanding of socialism--an ideology which addresses itself to the problem of society and the masses.

To realise some of these broad socialist objectives, it had already been decided that greater emphasis be placed on practical subjects like science, technology, management skills, local culture and local African languages.

He added that socialism in education should also emphasise physical culture as the whole security of "our socialist oriented state depends to a very large extent on the physical state of its youths."

CSO: 3400/238

SMALL ENCYCLOPEDIA ON NATION PUBLISHED

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 30 Oct 83 p 6

[Text]

A SMALL encyclopedia, Zimbabwe — A Handbook, giving facts and figures about the country, has just been published.

Compact and clear-cut, the 12 chapters cover the physical nation, system of government, art, culture, recreation and sport and the fauna and fauna of the country.

Written by John and Margaret House and Beryl Salt, with illustrations by Sylvia Bird, it took 2½ years to produce because of the many changes since independence.

It will be periodically updated and supplements in terms of minerals and agricultural products will be printed.

In the foreword, the Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, commented: "The immediate im-

pact is that this is a highly comprehensive work, covering every possible aspect of life in Zimbabwe.

"A number of propagandistic guides and handbooks on Rhodesia appeared during the years of the colonialist settler regime. These were a sad travesty of the truth, no more a reflection of the country itself than a blurred image in a muddy pool."

Zimbabwe — A Handbook is aimed at foreign embassies, new immigrants, schools and people in SADCC countries who need to know about Zimbabwe.

A spokesman for Mercury Press, who published the book, said: "It will provide a benchmark against which future achievement may be measured."

He said he believed the external market for the book would be as big as the internal one.

The book should be on bookshop shelves by the middle of the week.

CSO: 3400/238

NATIONAL DELEGATION-ROMANIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SIGN AGREEMENT

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 28 Oct 83 p 9

[Text]

PLANS for possible Romanian assistance in setting up small-scale cottage industrial projects in Zimbabwe were discussed recently between the Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce and the Romanian Ministry of Light and Chemical Industry.

The discussions were held in Bucharest during a visit to Romania by a ZNCC delegation led by its president, Mr Abner Botsh. The delegation was attending the Bucharest International Trade Fair.

Mr Botsh told *The Gazette* that the delegation had a meeting with representatives of the Romanian Chamber of Commerce, and managers of a number of companies dealing in foreign trade.

The two sides discussed possible items that could be imported from Zimbabwe and items that could be exported to Romania. Among the items that could be imported from Romania were chemicals, urea, raw materials for the asbestos industry, small-scale production machinery, and textiles.

Possible imports from Zimbabwe included horticultural

products, tobacco, minerals, and canned fruits. Romania is suffering from a shortage of foreign exchange and the possibilities of barter trade were explored.

Mr Botsh and his members visited a self-contained co-operative community outside Bucharest. They were shown various cottage industries, including, furniture, building materials, food processing, and transport.

A meeting with the Central Co-operative — a body which co-ordinates the purchasing and marketing for co-operatives — was arranged. Plans for possible assistance for the body were discussed.

The Zimbabwean delegation and the Romanian Chamber of Commerce signed a protocol agreement which calls on both chambers to improve cooperation and communication in the promotion of trade.

Mr Botsh invited the president of the Romanian Chamber to visit the Bulawayo International Trade Fair next year. The invitation was accepted in principle.

CSO: 3400/225

'UNFAIR' PRICE CONTROLS MAY IMPAIR PLANT'S VIABILITY

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 28 Oct 83 p 5

[Text]

THE viability of Africa's \$4 million penicillin plant, soon to be commissioned at CAPS Holdings Limited's factory in Harare, is expected to be adversely affected by existing "unfair" price controls.

CHL's managing director, Mr David Porter, told *The Gazette* that importers of finished pharmaceuticals are permitted to pass on their costs to the consumer in a 60% mark-up. Manufacturers, such as CAPS, he said, are not allowed to pass on their higher costs of production in the same way.

"As a result", he said, "the manufacturing arm of CAPS has been rewarded for its \$4 million investment in plant and machinery, with a pricing formula that makes it impossible for manufacturers to break even".

Had this pricing policy been in force when the expansion was planned, said Mr Porter, he would not have been able to recommend to the board that they go ahead with it.

Nevertheless, "the final phase of the development, which constitutes the most advanced penicillin plant in Africa, is near completion, and the plant will shortly be commissioned", said Mr Porter.

Mr Porter plans to raise the output of the new manufacturing facility "to the level of its new capacity through large scale exports to territories to the north of us".

CSO: 3400/225

GROWTH POINTS PLAN 'GOOD'

Harare THE HERALD in English 31 Oct 83 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

THERE has never been doubt that the plan to set up growth points as a strategy to end the twin evils of rural poverty and urban drift is a good one. The trouble is getting it off the ground.

By far the biggest stumbling block to the plan is the lack of job opportunities in rural areas. And without jobs there can be no growth.

Times may be tough — many firms are battling — and doubtless this is a considerable factor in the lack of momentum, but so, too, is a disappointing reluctance on the part of many in the private sector to take a chance.

This negative response is not only unacceptable to the transformation process, but exposes a deplorable lack of initiative which bodes ill for swift economic recovery for Zimbabwe once the recession comes to an end.

Some firms — still far too few — have refused to give way to apathy and have moved at least part of their operations to designated growth points. One agrees with the Deputy Prime Minister, Cde Muzenda, speaking in Gutu on Thursday, that their confidence and drive deserves high praise.

Cde Muzenda also made the point that it is in the rural areas that the construction programme, despite cutbacks, is still in full swing. Its needs are great and those nearest at hand to supply them must inevitably benefit most.

Inducement enough one would think.

But motives hardly matter. What does is for more firms to take the plunge, generating the necessary "pull effect".

At the weekend Harare again witnessed the rounding up of squatters and the destruction of their squalid shanties. Such severe measures may be essential, but are no less distressing. Nor do they provide a permanent solution.

Squatter camps are like the mythical hydra. Chop off its many heads and it immediately grows others. Destroy one set of shanties and another springs up elsewhere.

The rapid development of viable growth points is the only practical means to reverse the magnetic pull of the cities.

CSO: 3400/238

WHEAT RESERVES REPORTEDLY LOW, RAIN DAMAGE UNESTIMATED

Harare THE HERALD in English 19 Oct 83 p 5

[Text]

ALTHOUGH farmers have already delivered about half the expected 100 000 tonnes of wheat from this year's winter crop, stocks have run down, the general manager of the Grain Marketing Board, Mr Bill Long, said yesterday.

He said the quality of grain that was coming in was good.

This year Australia supplied Zimbabwe with 20 000 tonnes of wheat in exchange for maize ordered under the World Food Programme for other countries. The United States had also delivered a gift of 20 000 tonnes.

The chief executive of the Commercial Grain Producers' Association, Mrs Pat Henson, said the organisation was concerned that it had so far not been able to estimate the damage inflicted on wheat crops by the recent rains.

"We are worried about rain because it tends to affect the grade that can be delivered," she said. "Since there is a wheat shortage, we are anxious that the quality of what

we can afford to deliver should not be spoiled."

Main wheat growing regions are Lomagundi, Mazowe Valley-Glendale, Harare and Middle Sabi. Very little was grown in Matabeleland this year because of the security situation.

A Met spokesman said that during the last 24 hours a few thunderstorms were reported along the watershed, which covers Bulawayo, Gweru, Harare and the Eastern Highlands.

And in the next two days, rain is expected to the north of the watershed, which includes Lomagundi.

"It is going to be less than what we have received so far."

CSO: 3400/238

GOVERNMENT'S USE OF LAKE WATER 'SERIOUS' FOR BULAWAYO SUPPLIES

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 28 Oct 83 p 5

[Text]

THE "Indiscriminate" use of Lake Cunningham water, 80 km from Bulawayo, for irrigation purposes by the Government was described as a serious matter at a meeting of the Bulawayo City Council last week.

Discussing the city's water supply problems, Councillor M L Constantinos estimated that, without any more run-off, the city's municipal dams were now only about 30% full and held only about 10 more months supply. About 72% of the city's remaining water requirements had to come from the Inyankuni Dam, which could only pump one-third of its requirements.

He said that Lake Cunningham had been built so that council could be assured of water for the next 10 years. But it would only come on stream in 1985 and was already down to 50% of its capacity.

INDISCRIMINATE

He blamed this on the indiscriminate use of the lake's water by the Government, which had taken the whole yield for irrigation purposes between June 1982 and July 1983.

This posed a very important question, he said, because Lake Cunningham was the only dam not

owned by the council although the council had paid for 79.5% of its construction with ratepayers' money.

He added that the position was now becoming critical. There appeared to be "no intention on Government's part to pay for the water it had used". He felt that the council was in a position to claim costs from the Government and that the matter had to be given serious consideration.

The water situation should be brought home to all users and the facts about Lake Cunningham must be stressed to the Government, as the dam would be an essential source of water for the city.

Alderman E Hoyle agreed that the question of the abstraction of water from Lake Cunningham by the Government should be taken up. It was a serious matter and should not be overlooked.

According to minutes of the meeting held on October 5, councillors discussed other problems such as burst pipes and efforts to restrict the over-use of water by industrialists and consumers in Bulawayo's low density eastern areas.

It was said that if the council's dams did not get any substantial run-off this year, then contingency

plans would have to be considered now to try to "contain the position".

The Mayor, Clr E Mdlongwa, agreed that every possible way should be explored to again alert the public to the serious water situation.

The council meeting resolved to take action and on October 19 the town clerk published a detailed advertisement outlining the need for more water restrictions.

LOOK AHEAD

It warned that it was now necessary to "look ahead" to the situation in 1984 at the Ncema and Umzingwane dams if these did not get sufficient run-off this season.

This would require "drastic restrictions" and it could be necessary to "cut all domestic consumption to 14 kilolitres a month" and to cut non-domestic consumption by 50%, said the advertisement.

It appealed to all non-domestic consumers to start now on water economy measures and added that the water supply situation was under continual review by the city council. The public would be informed of any significant change in the situation.

CATTLE FARMERS THROUGHOUT MANICALAND RILED BY ABATTOIR'S CLOSURE

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 28 Oct 83 p 1

[Text]

THE Cold Storage Commission is to close the Mutare abattoir in December and from then on operate only a cold store and processing centre in Manicaland.

Livestock farmers throughout the province are upset over this move which they said was a breach of a long-standing agreement with the CSC and would result in great inconvenience to cattle producers in the area.

Last week a meeting was held in Mutare between the Manicaland Cattle Producers' Association, representatives of the Mutare City Council, the Master Butchers' Association and the CSC to discuss the imminent closure of the abattoir on December 31.

Following the meeting on Friday, October 21, the chairman of the Manicaland Cattle Producers' Association, Mr D M Wiggins, said in a statement that all the cattle producers in the area "remained extremely concerned" at the continued insistence by the CSC that the abattoir would be closed.

"Considerable inconvenience will be caused to our cattle producers, as the flexibility and ease of obtaining bookings at the Mutare works will no longer exist," he said.

"The MCPA is continuing to discuss the matter in order to reach a satisfactory solution to the problem."

The town clerk of Mutare expressed "dismay" at the lack of notice given to the city. He said that as at the date of the meeting no official notification had yet been received about the matter.

It was also noted that the City of Mutare had a written undertaking

from the CSC to maintain a slaughter facility in Manicaland and that, because the abattoir "had not been maintained and updated on an ongoing basis," the decision to close the facility appeared even more high-handed.

A cattle farmer told a *Gazette* reporter this week: "The truth is that the CSC find the Mutare abattoir uneconomic. It is costing them more than if they had the cattle slaughtered at Marondera or Masvingo. But everyone except the CSC wants the Mutare abattoir to stay open here because it is more efficient than a new distribution cold centre would be, even though it has received less maintenance over the years than other abattoirs."

He said that the CSC took over the abattoir in 1946 on the clear understanding that it would maintain the facility to service Manicaland.

Asked to comment the general manager of the CSC, Mr Eddie Cross, told a *Gazette* reporter this week that he attended the meeting at Mutare last week to clear up "misconceptions" about the future of the CSC operations in Manicaland.

He confirmed that the CSC's abattoir in that area would be closed at the end of this year. The decision had only been taken after an extended study of the condition of the existing plant and alternative options for future development.

Following reports by consultants it had been decided that it would be in the best interests of all concerned to close down the slaughter facilities, which were in a very poor condition, he said.

After the closure of slaughter facilities, the CSC would keep the rest of the plant operational until such time as a planned new cold store and processing plant had been completed. There would, therefore, be no disruption in the supply of beef and offal to local retailers.

Mr Cross said it was acknowledged that, in terms of the 1946 agreement, the CSC was obliged to provide the city of Mutare and farmers in the province with slaughter and meat wholesaling facilities.

"The Commission feels that it has taken all necessary steps to protect the interests of all parties and that apart from inconvenience to certain commercial farmers there would be no economic prejudice to producers or consumers," he said.

"The CSC also felt that the terms of an agreement reached in 1946, or 37 years ago, could not be rigidly applied today. The solutions proposed were the most cost-effective and were based on national, rather than regional, interests."

During his visit to Mutare to attend the meeting last week, Mr Cross together with the Mutare branch manager and the chief planning officer of the Mutare Council visited several potential sites for the new CSC plant.

A decision would be made shortly on the acquisition of a new site which would be at least twice the size of the existing factory site,

which was not considered suitable for further extension, he said.

The new plant was expected to cost \$1.6 million. Preliminary work on the design had been started and it was hoped that construction of the new facility could begin early in 1984 so that the complex could be opened in early 1985.

The new plant would be of modern design. It would provide facilities to receive and despatch beef and produce a wide range of cuts and products for sale to local retailers. It would be the first plant of this kind to be built in Zimbabwe and would be a major step towards fulfilment of the Government's goal of active participation in the more efficient distribution of beef and beef by-products. It was hoped that the new plant would be a model on which the later development in Bulawayo and Harare would be based.

Mr Cross said that although the new plant would not initially have facilities for slaughter of cattle, due to proposed changes in the nature of the plant, there would be no loss in employment as a result of the developments.

"Full provision is to be made for the future construction of a modern abattoir which would be built when beef production and consumption in the Eastern District justified it," he said.

He added that the CSC regretted the need to withdraw slaughter facilities to local farmers.

CSO: 3400/225

MAJOR JAPANESE TRADING FIRM SIGNS CONTRACT FOR FERROCHROME

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 28 Oct 83 p 20

[Text]

NISSHIO Iwai Corporation — a major Japanese trading house — recently signed a contract with the Minerals Marketing Corporation of Zimbabwe for the purchase of about \$2 million worth of ferrochrome for export to Japan.

The general manager of the Nissho Iwai Harare liaison office, Mr Hiroshi Sato, told *The Gazette* in an interview that the ferrochrome will be shipped to Japan this year.

No comment was available from the Minerals Marketing Corporation of Zimbabwe on the deal. No figures were available on the quantities sold.

The Corporation is also looking at other possible exports to Japan; mainly agricultural products and minerals.

"Imports from Japan are valued at about \$50 million to \$60 million annually and exports from Zimbabwe to Japan are around \$30 million annually. And most of the goods imported from Japan are automobiles or automobile kits.

"It's quite difficult for us to get business here as far as imports are concerned so we are looking for exports from Zimbabwe, especially minerals and agricultural products.

"Last year we exported maize from this country, but, unfortunately, this year we can't export because of the drought. But we are also looking at other agricultural products like coffee and sugar",

Mr Sato said.

"Before UDI we were one of the major importers of tobacco leaf from this country, and after independence, we tried again to find a chance to export tobacco leaf to Japan. But it is now difficult for Zimbabwean tobacco to re-enter the Japanese market because alternative markets were found during the UDI period."

The general manager said incentives would probably re-activate interest in Zimbabwean tobacco in Japan. Talks may already have been held in this connection, Mr Sato said.

Nissho Iwai has not made investments in Zimbabwe as yet because it has not found a viable company to invest in. The Corporation is normally interested in joint ventures and has such ventures with companies throughout the world, he said.

On the general attitude of Japanese investors towards Zimbabwe, Mr Sato said: "I think Japanese investors are not very clear on the new scientific socialism policy of the government here. They don't understand it and they are a bit wary to invest here."

"However, we are organising visits by Japanese businessmen to come to Zimbabwe to look at the investment opportunities and study local conditions. They also look at opportunities for import and export", the general manager said.

TOBACCO SEASON 'TURNS OUT BETTER THAN ANYONE DARED HOPE'

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 21 Oct 83 p 17

[Excerpt]

IT was a season which could have been a disaster, but which has turned out better than anyone dared hope.

Sales began on April 6, and the market was at first depressed, though there was a marked upward trend in grade prices during May, coinciding with an improvement in quality and with the first annual visit of traditional customers. During June price levels in all but the riper orange leaf grades dropped back.

During the first 12 week period, from April 6 until June 29, the total sold was 33 760 738 kg, at a value of \$54 441 313, and an average

price of 161,17c/kg.

CONSIDERABLE CHANGES

From June 30 to September 21 there were considerable changes in the market. There were a number of meetings between the ZTA, the TTA, the TRB and manufacturers' representatives. West European manufacturers expressed disappointment in the lack of ripe open grained styles in the crop, believing that producers were aiming to maximise yields to the detriment of quality. Assurances were given that this was not the case, and the imbalance of styles on offer was due to drought conditions.

Despite the criticism of the market, prices improved steadily, reaching a seasonal high of 223c/kg in the 20th week of sales. During the last four weeks of this period the strong overall demand persisted, maintaining weekly averages close to 220c/kg.

The factors causing the improvement included the weakening of the Zimbabwe dollar against the US dollar; severe drought in the US reducing crop size and availability of export grades; reduction by 22 million kg of the Brazilian crop; the fact that South African production was below self-sufficiency and that the Zimbabwe dollar depreciated further against the rand.

In addition, the Zimbabwe crop turned out to be more acceptable than forecasts had indicated.

CSO: 3400/225

EXPERIMENTS ON ETHANOL USING CARS MAY REDUCE FOREIGN CURRENCY DRAIN

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 14 Oct 83 p 2

[Text]

THE Ministry of Industry and Energy Development is currently experimenting on a car running on 100% ethanol and another running on 25% ethanol, the Deputy Minister in the ministry, Mr Dzikamayi Mavhaire, said this week.

Addressing the Zimbabwe National Army Staff College on energy in Zimbabwe, the Deputy Minister said so far there have not been bad effects noticed on the engines of these cars.

"If these experiments succeed we expect to reduce the drain on foreign currency being used to purchase petroleum from other countries."

Mr Mavhaire said depending on its availability, ethanol is being blended with petrol within the range of 10 to 20%. And plans are underway to expand production at Triangle and to establish another sugar ethanol plant at Chisumbanje.

Zimbabwe's bill for the importation of petroleum and petroleum products has increased from \$5,8 million in 1978 to \$12,03 million in 1982, an increase of 206,40%.

PRICE TAG INCREASES

"Actually, our bill could have been much higher than this had we not introduced the blending of locally-manufactured ethanol with petroleum products since the price tag continues to increase creating serious balance of payment problems for the country",

Mr Mavhaire said.

There is a glut of crude oil in the world, which is cheaper than it was a few years back. But this does not help Zimbabwe as the country does not purchase crude oil.

"Instead then we purchase refined petroleum products which are dearer than crude oil. When you

add the transportation, insurance ... then you will realise why our petrol is a little dear."

The Deputy Minister also said the government has established a rationing unit, "so that in the event of a critical shortage of petroleum, rationing can be implemented without delay".

MAJOR WIRE PRODUCER FACING SURVIVAL THREAT FROM SOUTH AFRICA

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 21 Oct 83 pp 1, 8

[Excerpt]

ZIMBABWE's major wire and wire rod manufacturer, Lancashire Steel of Kwekwe, is facing a threat to its survival. Pressures in South Africa are mounting to shut out its small, but vital, export quota to that country.

Lancashire Steel, a subsidiary of British Steel, is of considerable strategic importance, not only to Zimbabwe but also for the whole SADCC region. It is the only big supplier of wire products in the region which is completely independent of South Africa.

Even in South Africa itself, many wire industry and secondary manufacturers there regard it as an independent source of the materials, which prevents what they regard as a possible monopoly situation.

This could arise if South African wire interests succeed in getting the South African government to reduce the level of Lancashire Steel imports from Zimbabwe. Pressures are now being mounted there to achieve this, said a representative of the wire industry in South Africa.

He is at present visiting Zimbabwe to examine the present position of Lancashire Steel on behalf of South African wire importers.

During an interview he told a *Gazette* reporter that the state-owned South African steel corporation, ISCOR, in conjunction with the Haggie Rand and Consolidated Wire Industries (all interlinked) was pressing the South African Government through the Board of Trade to impose a 60% cut in the import quota for Lancashire Steel products.

Several large South African importers were most concerned about the possible success of this move,

he said. If a dispute was declared and it succeeded, it would leave the South African wire companies in a monopoly position.

At present, he said, these industrialists can rely on Lancashire Steel as an independent source of essential wire supplies.

"Lancashire Steel is very significant as an independent source. Its products are readily accepted by South African customers in secondary industry who do not wish to be controlled by the two main South African wire industries," he said.

"But in South Africa, unlike Zimbabwe, the state-controlled ISCOR corporation is highly protective of its interests. Under the umbrella of permit control exports are considered laudable, but imports are not."

He added that he hoped Zimbabweans were aware of what was at stake.

"The importation of Lancashire Steel products only amounts to 2% of the whole South African market for wire materials. This is not at all unreasonable. The balance of trade is overall 3:1 in South Africa's favour. It is also 3:1 in ISCOR's favour in terms of steel."

But despite this favourable balance of trade, he said ISCOR was "unhappy" about allowing, in return, imports of the relatively limited range of products which Zimbabwe's developing steel industry could produce.

If Zimbabwe was not allowed to export to South Africa, then how was it expected to balance its trade, he asked.

At present the export quota for Lancashire Steel products to enter South Africa was about 1 000 tonnes a month, said the representative.

The pressure group, through ISCOR, now wanted this to be reduced to a 400 tonnes limit a month, a cut of 60% in the quota. He said this was "totally out of line" with any decline in the South African production — which was one of the points being claimed by the group.

Reports on the "strategy and motives" of the anti-Lancashire Steel lobby had been presented to the Department of Industry, Commerce and Tourism in South Africa in an effort to counter this claim, he said.

He added that to his own knowledge Lancashire Steel had always been ready to negotiate, be "reasonable" and cooperate with the South African companies in marketing its products.

"But the South African groups must accept Lancashire Steel's right-to-exist. An import quota of 1 000 tonnes a month is not unreasonable. Four hundred tonnes a month is."

He added: "It is not as if Lancashire Steel is making money out of its exports. It is fighting for survival. Its losses amounted to \$2.2 million last year and, technically, it is nearly bankrupt."

As previously reported in *The Gazette*, the Lancashire Steel company has faced considerable problems during the past year or two, and the reduction of its export trade to South Africa by 60% would almost certainly lead to its collapse and the possible loss of employment for the 800 employees in Kwekwe.

Lancashire Steel is one of the few large companies in Zimbabwe which is not under South African influence. Its exports of about \$4 million a year (about 40% of which comes from its South African trade) are a valuable foreign-exchange earner.

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

ECONOMY 'ON UPTURN'--Applications for retrenchment, short time and unpaid leave are right down and it looks as if the Zimbabwean economy is now on the upturn, the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Cde Kumbirai Kangai, said yesterday. He told a news conference in Harare yesterday that on his return from the regional meeting of the International Labour Organisation held in Tunis since October 3 he had found no applications for redundancies.

"Normally when I come back from one of these meetings there is a pile on my desk." The minutes of a recent meeting of his senior officials showed that there had been a large drop in applications for short time and unpaid leave. "So it looks as if the Zimbabwean economy is moving out of the recession." There was an understanding that industrialists building up their labour force would give preference to those put on short time, given unpaid leave or retrenched before looking further for staff. "I hope that the business community will keep its promise." [Excerpt] [Harare THE HERALD in English 18 Oct 83 pp 1, 3]

NATION'S BORROWING POLICIES PRAISED--Zimbabwe has been commended in international financial circles for its borrowing policies, the Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Cde Bernard Chidzero, told the Senate on Wednesday. This, he said, had come about with the introduction of amendments to the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Act altering the size of the reserve ratio to 40 percent of the bank's foreign liabilities as opposed to the old system where the bank's reserves were equal to 25 percent of all its liabilities to the public. Speaking during the second reading of the Bill, Cde Chidzero said that under the new arrangement Zimbabwe's borrowing capacity would be determined on the basis of its foreign liabilities. Also amended in the Bill are provisions relating to the appointment and functions of the bank's senior officials. The minister assured the Senate that the Government recognised the Reserve Bank as a key institution in the country's banking sector "and thus we must maintain its probity and keep it free of political interference."--Ziana [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 21 Oct 83 p 3]

UNFPA DONATION--The United Nations Fund for Population Activities has given Zimbabwe US\$3,5 million to assist in population and development projects over the next five years, according to a UNFPA publication. The support is in addition to US\$450 000 given to Zimbabwe for the 1982 population census. UNFPA which opened an office in Harare this year, will support maternal and

child health and child spacing projects undertaken by the Ministry of Health. UNFPA support to the ministry will include advisory services on management, procurement of contraceptives, upgrading of storage facilities, fellowships for staff training and the supply of essential equipment. UNFPA aid will also be used in population and family life education and communication. They will support education curriculum development in line with Government policies. UNFPA intends to get involved in formulation and evaluation of population policy. They will help the Government establish a population and development planning unit within the country's development structure. This unit will be responsible for the integration of demographic factors into developmental activities. [Text] [Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 30 Oct 83 p 7]

OMBUDSMAN EXPLAINS DETENTION REVIEW DELAYS--The Ombudsman, Mr Justice Moodley, has explained the causes of delays in the reviewing of detention cases. He told Zimbabwe Television last night, that he had submitted recommendations to the government on how the Detentions Review Tribunal should speed up the processing of cases. Mr Justice Moodley said the tribunal has far too many cases to review, resulting in delays. He added that some members of the tribunal are part-time, which makes it difficult to call them at short notice to review cases. The ombudsman, who was speaking in his capacity as chairman of the Detentions Review Tribunal, said cases are dealt with in chronological order, beginning with those submitted first, and no special preference is given to others. The ombudsman said he has received tremendous cooperation from various ministries in so far as the investigation of cases of maladministration is concerned. [Text] [MB140844 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 14 Nov]

TINTO INDUSTRIES WINS CONTRACT--TINTO Industries Limited recently won an \$800 000 contract to manufacture 169 trailers for the Central Mechanical Equipment Department under a Japanese aid scheme. The contract--part of a whole contract for the manufacture of 264 trailers--may have rescued the jobs for workers in the trailer division of the company who are already on a four-day week, according to Rio Tinto's house magazine, Profile. Under the contract, foreign currency for the materials is being made available. The trailer division manager, Mr John Plumb, said there had been a sharp downturn in sales due to the world recession. The drought had also caused commercial farmers to cut down drastically on investment. "In addition, reduced foreign currency allocations to TIL became sufficient for the production of only one large trailer a month. The consequences were less work all round, leading to a shorter working week for the majority of the employees. Other government orders placed with TIL this year were for 18 independent trailers for the Ministry of Water Development, two 54-tonne low loaders for the CMED and three 50-tonne low loaders for the Zimbabwe National Army. These contracts increased the trailer division's turnover by up to 50%, the journal said. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 28 Oct 83 p 8]

CSO: 3400/225

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